The Bombay Gazette

No. 12,088 NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 31, 1887.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessel.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain	TUESDAY.
*L MASSILIA.....	4908	1000	S. D. Shallard.....	6th Sept.
MASSAM.....	3038	500	W. A. Wheler	13th "
				FRIDAY.
*L VALETTA	4911	1000	L Orman	23rd Sept.
—NIZAM	2726	500	R. Haselwood.....	30th "
*L BALLAARAT.	4752	970	P. S Tomlin	7th Oct.
MAUSTRALIA..	3664	600	W. J. Nantes	11th "
* L. SHANNON ...	4189	800	J. S. Murray	21st "
—CATHAY	2963	500	M. de Horne	28th "
* L. ROME	5013	1000	W. Barratt	4th Nov.

* The 2nd Saloon accommodation of these vessels has been rearranged and fitted with every comfort including 2 berthed cabins.

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route and names registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

The Company also issue return tickets to Brindisi including railway fares to London and back via Taranto, Naples, Rome and Genoa.

A steam-barge leaves the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	On or about
HYDASPES ..	2984	500	E. Crew	2nd Sept.
VERONA.....	3116	600	F. Speck	16th "
ANCONA.....	3128	600	J. P. Hassall	30th "
MALWA.....	2959	500	G. W. Atkinson	14th Oct.
RAVENNA	3372	700	A. B. Daniell.....	28th "
MIRZAPORE..	3887	600	R. Harvey.....	11th Nov.

Return Tickets are issued, at greatly Reduced Rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S.N. Company.
Bombay, Aug. 24, 1887.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below:—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
" to Marseilles " 520, " 350.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
D. BALDUINO...	5,000	800	....10th Sept.	1st Nov.
SINGAPORE ..	5,000	800	... 1st Oct.	20th "
MANILLA.....	5,000	800	....20th "	10th Dec.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	....10th Nov.	1st Jan. '88.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Tons.	To sail
BORMIDA.....	1,000.....	17th September.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

A. BISCALDI,
DARASHAW SORABJEE,
Acting Agents.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Aug. 29, 1887.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS
BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail 1887.
ELEKTRA	P. Mersa	4,200	600	7th Sept.
IMPERATOR(new)	C. Bechtinger..	4,600	650	7th Oct.
AMPHITRITE	L. Lemessich..	4,600	650	7th Nov.
TITANIA.....	S. Morsa	4,200	600	7th Dec.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI.....	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 120

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI.....	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

From this date through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 18th, and BRINDISI on the 20th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail. 1887.
AMPHITRITE..	L. Lemessich ...	4,600	650	14th Sept.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, Aug. 24, 1887.

KEMP & COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

A DIVIDEND for the Year ended 30th June, 1887, of Rupees Twenty-six and Annas Four per Share, WILL BE PAID on presentation of Share Certificates, at the Registered Office of the Company, Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, on or after the 1st September, 1887.

By Order of the Directors,
JOHN BRISTED,
General Manager.
Bombay, August 27, 1887.

MASONIC.

A CONGRATULATORY BANQUET will be held on the 3rd proximo, at the FREEMASONS' HALL, Clare Road, Byculla, in honour of Most Wor. Bro. SIR HENRY MORLAND, Kt.

Tickets, Rs. 7-8 each, can be had by all Master Masons, on application to the GRAND SECRETARY, Freemasons' Hall, Byculla.

GOLD MEDAL TEA.

TRADE MARK K T E IN A TRIANGLE.

THE K T E TEAS, grown at an elevation of nearly 7,000 feet, reputed for their exquisite delicacy of flavour and aroma for which they have been awarded eight prizes, seven diplomas, and one first class certificate, are to be had from us in 1 lb. packets, and we respectfully solicit a trial from all who like a good cup of tea.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

THE NEW LAND REVENUE POLICY OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT:

TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER

AT THE

FORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS IN GUJARAT,

BEING

A REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*,

WITH

Appendix containing the Resolutions of the Bombay Government, dated the 26th March and 25th July, 1884, respectively.

Price, 1 Re.; postage, 1 Anna

Bombay Gazette Office, Rampart-row.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 872 tons, on FRIDAY 2nd September 1887, at noon.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SATARA," 1,301 tons, on MONDAY, 5th September, (on arrival of Outward English Mails) calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "ASIA," 1,766 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 31st August, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on TUESDAY, the 6th September, at 5 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "HUZARA," 1,978 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 31st August, at 5 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, Aug. 30, 1887. Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING TICKETS.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any Railway Station in India to all parts of Europe, Egypt, Palestine, Japan, America, Australia, &c., allowing breaks of journey anywhere *en route* and available by—

ALL TRAINS AND ANY LINE OF STEAMERS.

Through Bookings to London *at lowest rates*. Quotations and every information *re* Quarantine, Steamer Sailings, Sleeping Cars, &c., freely given. Cook's Coupons for nearly 800 Hotels.

Cook's Traveller's Gazette, yearly Subscription Rs. 3, with the Howard Vincent Map of the World (Just published).

Address—THOMAS COOK & SON,
BOMBAY: RAMPART-ROW, FORT.
CALCUTTA: 11 Old Court House Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

COARSE CUT
SCOTCH OATMEAL.

Prepared from the finest selected Midlothian Growths.

Per 2 lb. tins, 10 annas.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

BREAKFAST FISH.

Herrings Fine Fresh	per tin	0 6
Herrings Kippered.....	"	0 11
Herrings a la Sardine	"	0 12
Herrings Red Selected fish	"	1 0
Herrings in Fennel Sauce	"	0 12
Herrings in Tomata Sauce	"	0 12

TREACHER and Co., Limited,
PROVISION MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

FAMOUS SCOTCH PRESERVES.

KEILLER'S APPLE JAM. KEILLER'S GREENGAGE JAM.
KEILLER'S B. CURRANT JAM. KEILLER'S RASPBERRY JAM.
KEILLER'S DAMSON JAM. KEILLER'S R. CURRANT JAM.
KEILLER'S GOOSEBERRY JAM. KEILLER'S STRAWBERRY JAM.
KEILLER'S PLUM JAM.

1 lb. tins, 7 annas cash.

KEILLER'S CHERRY. | KEILLER'S APRICOT
1 lb. tins, 9 annas each.

Sole Agents for the Presidency,
TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

KEMP AND COMPANY'S
CIGARS AND CHEROOTS.

PREPARED with the Finest Trichinopoly Tobacco, Selected Specially for us, and have a Superb Flavour and Aroma, they are easy to draw and are unsurpassed by any in the Market.

		Rs.	as
Cheroots,	Nobles, per box of 100.....	2	0
"	Dawsons, No. 1, per box of 100.....	2	0
"	Selected Mess, per box of 100	2	0
Cigars,	Kemp's Special, per box of 100	2	0
"	Kemp's No. 1, per box of 100.....	2	8
"	Kemp's Regalias, per box of 100	2	8
"	No. 1 Java Gems, per box of 100	3	12
"	" 2 Java Gems, per box of 1000	3	4
"	" 3 Java Gems, per box of 1000.....	3	0

KEMP AND CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

KEMP'S
SOLUBLE EXTRACTS.

FULL FLAVORED and highly concentrated, Specially for the manufacture of SYRUPS, ÆRATED WATERS, &c.

	Per 1 lb. bottle. Rs.	a.
Tonic Water Extract.	3	8
Ginger Ale "	4	0
Gingerade "	3	0
Lemonade "	3	0
Orangeade "	3	0
Raspberryade "	3	0
Sarsaparilla "	4	0

Soluble Gum Extract for producing a rich frothy head on all kinds of Syrups, Ærated Waters, &c. Per 1 lb. bottle Rs. 2-8.

SPECIAL QUOTATIONS FOR LARGE ORDERS.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

KEMP & Co.'s
NEW CATALOGUES
AND
PRICE LISTS
COPIOUSLY ILLUSTRATED,
FORWARDED POST-FREE ON APPLICATION.

THE WHOLESALE, comprising:—Drugs, Surgical Instruments, Spray Apparatus, Galvanic Apparatus, Veterinary Instruments, &c.

THE GENERAL, comprising:—Special Select Remedies, Medical Requisites, Patent Medicines, Toilet Requisites, Medicine Chests, Wines, Spirits, Aerated Waters Mineral Waters, Foods, Druggists' Sundries, &c.

THE CHEMICAL, comprising:—Chemical, Physical, and Photographic Apparatus.

MICROSCOPES and Microscopic Apparatus.

PHOTOGRAPHIC LIST, very full and complete.

WINE LIST, comprising:—Wines, Spirits, Cheroots, Cigars, Cigarettes, Aerated Waters, &c.

KEMP AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY.

SHERRIES AND PORTS.

SHERRIES.
(GONZALEZ, BYASS & CO.'S)

	CASH. Per dozen. Rs.	a.
YELLOW SEAL.—A light Spanish Wine of fair quality	16	0
EXTRA DRY PALE.—A light, natural, unblended Wine	20	0
PALE DINNER.—An excellent Wine for general use	23	0
VINO DE PASTO.—A good, genuine, Dinner Wine	26	0
SUPERIOR FINO.—Old, pure, delicate, dry...	25	0
OLD DRY.—Very superior, soft and dry.....	28	0
GOLDEN.—A rich, nutty flavoured Dessert Wine	29	0
MANZANILLA.—Very dry and pale.....	30	0
SUPERIOR AMONTILLADO.—Very old and choice	39	0

PORTS.
(SANDEMAN'S.)

	Quarts. Rs. a.	Pints. Rs. a.
SUPERIOR OLD PORT.—This, our well-known "Invalid's Port," so generally prescribed and recommended by the medical profession, is a superior dessert wine; tawny with age, of fine bouquet and character	34 0	18 8
FINE OLD PORT.—Of good body and flavour; it is a wholesome, nutritious wine, thoroughly matured previous to being bottled	27 0	14 8
OLD PORT.—A rich and fruity wine, of moderate price	19 0	...

Our present holdings of both Sherries and Ports are exceptionally good, and will bear favourable comparison with wines at a much higher price.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY.

THOMSON and TAYLOR'S blend of FINE OLD CAMPBELTON AND ISLAY rank amongst the finest of Whiskies imported into this country. It is a rich, mellow and soft Spirit, genuine and wholesome. A trial is solicited from all who appreciate

A REALLY GOOD SOUND WHISKY PEG.

Shipments arrive regularly direct from Scotland, so that Clubs and Messes can be promptly supplied. Price per dozen, Rs. 24; per bottle, Rs. 2, cash.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

BLANDY'S PURE MADEIRAS.

MADEIRAS are fast regaining their old time popularity!!
MADEIRAS being rich in fruit salts are known to be most digestible Wines!!
MADEIRAS are recommended by the Faculty for therapeutic purposes!!

BLANDY'S MADEIRAS:

"VERY SUPERIOR."	Rs. 20 0	"LONDON PARTICULAR".....	Rs. 30 8
"PALE DRY.	" 22 0	"RICH OLD BOAL."	" 38 8
"SPECIALLY SELECTED."	" 24 0	"VERY DRY OLD SERCIAL."	" 43 0
"EAST INDIA."	" 30 0	"GRAND OLD CAMA DE LOBOS."	" 50 0

SAMPLE BOTTLES FORWARDED ON RECEIPT OF P.O.O.

Full particulars, Prices, and Terms from

R. RAMCHANDRA & CO., Military Square, BOMBAY,
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

CHAMPAGNE.

JEAN SIBADEY'S "CARTE BLANCHE."

A Light Wine of good quality, and very moderately priced.

Per dozen quarts.....Rs. 33 0 Cash, Rs. 36 0 Credit.
Per 2 dozen pints..... " 36 0 " " 39 0 "

CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY.

HERMITAGE

A VERY CHOICE AUSTRALIAN WINE, between a Burgundy and a Claret, Rs. 19 per doz.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

POONA—Camp and City.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD.

BOMBAY—Oriental Bank Buildings.

UMBRELLAS!

FOX'S PARAGON FRAMES

NATURAL STICKS.

THORPE & CO.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED a large assortment of the above BEST LONDON MAKE. Alpacas, Laventine Silks, Best Brown and Dark Green Twilled SPITALFIELD SILKS.

GENT.'S UMBRELLAS.

	Rs.	a.
Best Black Alpaca	... 6	8
Extra Fine Black Alpaca	... 7	8
Brown Laventine Silk, very durable	... 10	8
Brown and Dark Green Twilled Silk—The New "Flexus" Frame	... 10	8
Brown and Dark Green Twilled Silk	... 14	8
The Automation, Self-Opening, Brown and Dark Green Twilled Silk	... 14	8
Brown and Dark Green Silk, Best Spitalfield	... 14	8

LADIES' UMBRELLAS.

Brown Laventine Silk	... 8	8
Brown Twilled Silk	... 10	8
Best Brown Twilled Spitalfield Silk	... 12	8
Cotton Umbrellas, lined various colours	... 4	8

WALKING STICKS, A LARGE CHOICE SILVER MOUNTED, FOR PRESENTATION, &c.

THORPE AND CO.,
TAILORS AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

MARCKS'
"CAMP" OR "SHIKAREE" TIME-PIECE.

NEATLY FINISHED, ACCURATE, DURABLE
and best value for the money.

Rs. 30 AND Rs. 35.

TO meet the requirements of several applicants for a CHEAP, WELL-FINISHED TIME-PIECE for Camp use, we have now manufactured a SOUND RELIABLE TIME-KEEPER in two sizes, and confidently recommend it to the public.

Brightly polished Nickel Case, with ring to hang against the tent pole or wall, all enclosed in a strong Case, with Strap.....3½ in. Rs. 30
Ditto ditto .....5 in. " 35

BOLD DIAL AND HANDS—GOES 8 DAYS IN ANY POSITION.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY, 43, Esplanade Road, Opposite the Clock Tower.
POONA, No. 1, East Street, Opposite Napier Hotel.

IMPORTANT TO HEALTH.
KEMP'S
STANDARD ÆRATED WATERS.

MADE PERFECT BY FILTRATION AND TREATMENT BY CHARCOAL.

BOTTLES RENDERED ABSOLUTELY CLEAN. FACTORY OPEN TO INSPECTION.

The important point to which attention is invited in the character of these waters is their

SUPERIOR PURITY.

NOTICE.—Orders for two dozens and upwards are sent anywhere in Bombay FREE of COOLY HIRE.

	Per doz. Rs.	a.		Per doz. Rs.	a.
Soda Water (5 Grains per Bottle)	... 0	12	Plain Ærated Water	... 0	12
Potash Water (as Pharmacopœia)	... 0	12	Medicinal Soda Water ...	... 1	0
Lemonade	... 1	0	Do. do. as Pharmacopœia...	1	0
Tonic Water	.. 1	0	Seltzer Water	... 1	0
Ginger Ale	... 1	0	Lithia Water	... 1	0
Gingerade	... 1	0	Raspberryade	... 1	0

Bottles (Stoppered or Corked) charged Extra, but allowed for on return.

KEMP AND CO., LD.,
FORT, CUMBALLA HILL & BYCULLA.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S COGNACS,

SHIPPED in five qualities, older and more mature than the generality of Brandies shipped to India.

Four stars..Rs. 41-0. Three stars..Rs. 36-0.
Two stars... " 33-0. One star ... " 30-0.

Monogram Rs. 27-0.

A parcel of sample bottles forwarded on receipt of Post Office Order.

The Brandies are supplied in Jars containing two or four gallons.

THERMOMETERS.

REGISTERING MAXIMUM AND MINIMUM SIXES.

	Rs.	as.
Boxwood Scale, Black Japanned Metal case ...	6	8
Hand-painted Opal Scale, Japanned case ...	10	0

BREWER'S THERMOMETERS.

Silver Metalled Scale, Enamelled Tube, Japanned Metal case, 8 in	2	0
Do. do. do. 10 in.....	2	8
Do. do. do. 12 in.....	3	0

BOXWOOD THERMOMETERS.

8 in. Enamelled Tubes.....	1	4
10 in. do. do.	2	0
Spare Thermometers for Syke's Hydrometers...	6	8

CLINICAL THERMOMETERS.

Constricted Stem Magnifying front Registering	7	0
Constricted Stem Registering	4	0

THOMSON & TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS, (35 ESPLANADE-ROAD) BOMBAY.

SEASON 1887-1888.
FRENCH CAMBRIC SHIRTINGS
OXFORD SHIRTINGS.

WE have a splendid selection of the above fashionable Shirtings of BEST FRENCH MANUFACTURE. Very neat and new designs

Made to measure. Rs. 33 for ½ doz.

Also a large assortment of BEST SCOTCH OXFORD SHIRTINGS, all the new stripes and checks. This material is eminently suitable for Monsoon Wear

Made to measure. Rs. 36 for ½ doz.

We Guarantee Perfect Fit and Workmanship. Patterns and Self-measurement Forms Post free on application.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,
SHIRTMAKERS AND HOSIERS,
BOMBAY, POONA & SECUNDERABAD.

WHISKY—SCOTCH & IRISH.

	Per dozen.	
CARLTON, 11 years old, Really the finest imported	Rs. 41	0
Do. 5 years old, grand Whisky	" 37	0
GRAND OLD HIGHLAND	" 37	0
NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S, in square bottles	" 28	8
"SPECIAL RESERVE" Glenlivet	" 26	8
FINEST HIGHLAND MALT, Patented bottles	" 26	0
OLD VATTED GLENLIVET	" 24	4
DUBLIN WHISKY DISTILLERY CO., three Shamrocks	" 29	8
Do. do. one Shamrock	" 27	4
FINE OLD, our own blend.....	" 26	0

THE ABOVE PRICES ARE SUBJECT TO DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s.s. "CLAN GRAHAM," arrived from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our Countersignature and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective Goods from the Prince's Dock.

The Steamer's Surveyor, Captain CLARK, will attend every morning to survey Damages, &c., and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the landing sheds.

After removal from the landing sheds, the Steamer will not be responsible for any Damage whatever.

FINLAY MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 29th August 1887.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER for the City of Bombay, up to 2 p. m., on MONDAY, the 12th day of September, 1887, for the SUPPLY of HARDWARE and PETTY STORES during the remainder of the current Official Year, i.e., up to 28th February next.

Tenders may be sent for all or any of the following Contracts :—

HARDWARE.

		Amount of Deposits.
Contract A—	Steel, Iron, &c.,	Rs. 150
" B—	Ship Chandlers' Stores	Rs. 100
" C—	Water-Works Stores	Rs. 150
" D—	Sundry Hardware	Rs. 150

PETTY STORES.

Contract No. 1—	Painters' Materials, Oil, &c.,	Rs. 125
" " 2—	Bamboo and Cane Articles.	Rs. 100
" " 3—	Sundry Petty Stores	Rs. 300

2. Form of Contracts, Schedules, &c., and all information can be obtained on application to the Undersigned.

3. Tenders should be accompanied by Deposits of such sums as are marked against each of the Contract, to be paid to the Controller of Municipal Accounts in cash, and to be forfeited in case of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. Further Deposits of similar amounts will have to be paid by the Contractor whose Tenders are accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
RIENZI WALTON,
Executive Engineer.

Bombay, Executive Engineer's Dept., Municipal Commissioner's Office, 30th August, 1887.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF THE WESTERN INDIA FINE ARTS SOCIETY.
TO BE OPENED ON THE 12TH SEPTEMBER 1887.

PATRON.

H. E. THE RIGHT HONORABLE DONALD JAMES BARON REAY, LL.D., C.I.E.

VICE-PATRON.

H.R.H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT AND STRATHEARN.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.
PRESIDENT.
THE HON'BLE J. B. RICHEY, C.S.I.
MEMBERS.

1. Major-Gen. SOLLY-FLOOD, C.B.
2. ARTHUR CRAWFORD, Esq., C.S.
3. Brig.-Gen. KNOWLES.
4. Colonel HOLBERTON, R.A.
5. W. H. CROWE, Esq.
6. J. G. MOORE, Esq., C.S., Treasurer.
7. Brig-Genl. FOTTINGER.
8. Khan Bahadur PADAMJI PESTONJI.
9. R. F. CRISHOLM, Esq.
10. Colonel PULLAN, R.S.C.
11. W. H. PROPERT, Esq., C.S.
12. W. M. FLETCHER, Esq.

TOM. LEMESURIER, Esq., Hon. Secretary.

The Exhibition will consist of Paintings in Oil and Water-colours, Drawings, Etchings, Photographs, Works in Wood and Metal and Pottery of every kind, and all branches of Industrial Art.

The following prizes will be awarded :—

H. E THE GOVERNOR'S PRIZE.

For the best Picture in Oil or Water-Colour by an Amateur Artist.

Mr. PROPERT'S PRIZE, Rs. 100.

For the best *bona fide* Landscape in Oil, Indian subject (exclusive of architecture or figures).

Mr. RICHEY'S PRIZE, Rs. 100.

For the best Landscape in Water-Colour, Indian subject Rs. 100.

For the Painting of Flowers in Oil, upon any material.

H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S PRIZES.

1. For the best Drawing by a Private Soldier of Artillery, Cavalry or Infantry, serving with the British Army, Bombay. Rs. 30.
2. For do. do. serving with the Native Army, Bombay. Rs. 20.

Major-General SOLLY-FLOOD'S PRIZE, Rs. 25.

For the best Drawing by a Non-Commissioned Officer of the Bombay Army.

KHAN BAHADUR PADAMJI PESTONJI'S PRIZES.

1. For the best Drawing in Oil or Water-Colour by a Native of India, Professional or Amateur. Rs. 40.
2. For second best do. do. Rs. 25.

Mr. A. T. CRAWFORD'S PRIZES.

For the best Study of a Head from Life, by a Lady, Rs. 50.

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RULES.

I.—Unless otherwise provided, all prizes will be awarded to Amateur Artists only. The Judge may decline to award a prize if he considers none of the competing Pictures worthy of it.

II.—No Exhibitor can obtain more than one prize for Oils or one for Water-Colours respectively, except in separate branches, figures or landscape.

III.—The prizes are open to Exhibitors resident in India, and will be awarded to work painted in India *bona fide*, without aid of any kind from a professional Artist, and which have not gained a prize at any previous Exhibition in the Bombay Presidency.

IV.—The Committee will be glad to receive on loan Pictures excluded from competition for a prize, such as works by professional Artists, Photographs, Oleographs, etc., and every care will be taken that all contributions are returned uninjured to the Exhibitors.

V.—The Committee will arrange to hang the Pictures to the best advantage, and will select Judges to award the different prizes.

VI.—Contributors wishing to sell their Pictures, should notify the same to the Honorary Secretary, the Price of such Picture to be legibly entered on the back. A note to the effect that a Picture is for sale and its Price will be entered on the Catalogue.

VII.—A Commission of 5 per cent. will be deducted from the price of all Pictures or articles sold at the Exhibition. All payments should be made to the Honorary Secretary

VIII.—The title of each Picture, and the name and address of the Painter should be legibly written on its back. Inattention to this rule causes very great inconvenience to the compiler of the Catalogue.

IX.—Crystoleum paintings not admissible.

X.—Intending contributors are requested to communicate with the Honorary Secretary *as soon as possible*, stating the number and description of the Pictures they intend to send. The information may be given in the following form :—

Name and address of Exhibitor.	Name of Artist.	Exact Title of Picture.	Class (Oil, Water colour Sepia, Crayon, &c.)	Size outside Frame.

NOTE.—To ensure their being entered in the Catalogue, full particulars as to Pictures contributed should reach the Secretary *before* the 15th September.

XI.—Pictures should be despatched in time to reach Poona before the 15th September.

XII.—It is desirable that the Picture should be sent framed, and, in the case of Water-Colours, glazed also. Arrangements will be made for the Exhibition of Portfolios of Drawing and Sketches.

XIII.—The Committee reserve to themselves the discretion of rejecting any Pictures considered unfit for Exhibition.

XIV.—No Pictures, or other articles purchased, to be removed from the Exhibition Rooms without payment.

XV.—Cases should be addressed as follows :—

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Do. middle size	" 2 0	" ...
Celery	...	" 0 10
French Beans	...	" 0 10
Young Peas	...	" 0 12
Peas for Soup	...	" 0 12
Young Carrots	...	" 0 10
Spinage in Water	...	" 0 10
Small Sausages	...	" 1 6
Smoked Sausages	...	" 1 8

TERMS—
Net cash, no discount.
No order for less than one original package of Wines, Beer, &c. (Provisions excepted) will be executed.
Outstation orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Interest charged at the rate of Nine per cent. per annum on all accounts, after three months.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart Row.

Bombay, June 28, 1887.

CARIMBHOY JEEWAJEE,
GENERAL MERCHANT.

SUPPLIER OF PUBLIC WORKS, MUNICIPALITY AND RAILWAY REQUISITES.
CARPENTERS', ENGINEERING, & SMITHS' TOOLS
RULES—BOX, IVORY, AND STEEL.
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HUBB'S PADS AND BOXES LOCKS
GARDEN IMPLEMENTS AND PUMPS.
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&c., &c., &c.,
DOOR FIXTURES AND FASTENINGS, IN ALL VARIETIES.

10, LOHAR CHAWL, BOMBAY.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE
THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the many aching of protracted illness, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Town Council, 3 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Pemba (s). from P. Gulf and Karachi; Deccan (s), China; and Leading Wind (ship), Mauritius.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Henry Balckow (s), for Persian Gulf; Lombardy (s), China; and Surat (s), London via Trieste.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Surat left the dock yesterday.

FAIR.—The annual Khoja fair at Mahim will be held to-day, and will continue for three successive days.

ENTERTAINMENT AT POONA.—Mr. S. R. Bhandarkar, M.A, Assistant Professor of Sanskrit, Deccan College, has been entertained at an evening party by the students on the occasion of his appointment to be Assistant Registrar of the Bombay University.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF A NATIVE CHIEF.—The Raja of Kolhapore arrived in Bombay on Monday morning by the B. B. and C. I. Railway, and alighting at the Dadur station, drove to a bungalow on the Supari Bhag Road, where he remained for the day, leaving at 2 p.m. for Kolhapore.

SUICIDE.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of a woman, named Syce, aged 25, the wife of a labourer named Condajee Cooshia, living at Duncan Road. On Monday evening, she was found suffering from the effects of opium, and was removed to the hospital, where she subsequently died. The deceased, it appears, declined to go with her husband to his native country, and told him that if he persisted in taking her, she would destroy herself. A verdict of suicidal death by opium was recorded.

THEFT OF A RING.—Superintendent MacDermott yesterday charged Asher, a little sweeper girl, before Mr. Crawley-Boevey, with the theft of a gold ring. It appeared that the ring had been left by a Mrs. Neumann on a dressing table in her shop in Meadow Street, and it was missed after she left the house. A report was made to the police, who were informed of the suspicion attaching to the girl's visit. The ring was subsequently traced to a woman to whom the accused had given it As girls are not admitted to the Sassoon Reformatory, the Magistrate sentenced her to one day's imprisonment.

REPORTED THEFTS.—A woman named Ashabi, living at Muddonpoora, reported to the police on Monday, that during her absence from home on the day previous, her servant had absconded after stealing sundry gold ornaments of the collective value of Rs. 138.—Alibhoy Noorbhoy, a weaver living at Grant Road, also reported to the police, on the same day, the theft of currency notes, cash, and a pair of silver wristlets, of the collective value of Rs. 176, from a box which he found on his return home broken open.—Ismail Mahomed, of the Indian Opera Company, living at Girgaum, reported that a servant of the company had stolen sundry articles of wearing apparel, false pearls, and gold embroidery, &c., of the collective value of Rs. 94, and absconded on Monday last.—Hajee Mahomed, a servant of the same company, reported that the same man had stolen a metal watch, a sheet, cap, and some brass vessels, of the collective value of Rs. 22.

A STRANGE CASE.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, Nussamento Pereira, a Goanese servant, was charged before Mr. Crawley-Boevey, by Inspector Hack, with the theft of two gold rings and an umbrella, valued in the aggregate at Rs. 53, the property of a Parsee merchant named Dorabjee Shapoorjee. The Hon. Pherozsha Mehta appeared for the complainant and Mr. D'Souza defended the accused. In the evidence it was stated that in the latter part of July the complainant missed the rings and umbrella, and reported the circumstance to the police. The accused was examined by the police, but averred his ignorance of everything relating to the matter. Shortly after this, a friend of the complainant's informed him on hearing of the theft, that some one had given his servant a ring. This led to further inquiries, and the accused eventually offered to point out what he had done with them. Just before leaving the house to do so, he asked leave to go to his room and get his hat, and while there, it is stated, he cut his throat. Fortunately for him, some of his fellow-servants found him early, and the police removed him to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where he was cured. In defence the accused stated that the rings had been given him by a member of the complainant's family. This, however, was denied by the prosecution. In explaining away the fact of his attempt to kill himself, the prisoner said he had been plied with liquor by the complainant, and while he was drunk some one cut his throat. Having recorded all the evidence on the charge of theft and that of attempted suicide, the Magistrate reserved his decision in the matter

A HARD CASE.—William Smith, of the s.s. Kimberley, who had been left behind by his ship after receiving injuries on board on the voyage out, in the execution of his duty, as he alleged, came before Mr. Crawley-Boevey on Tuesday. He was sent to the European General Hospital, he said, and while there the Kimberley left Bombay. He had been paid wages only up to the time of his leaving the vessel. Besides this, he had been left to pay his own expenses while in the hospital. Mr. Turner, who appeared for Smith, explained these circumstances to Mr. Crawley-Boevey, adding that Smith was now without any funds and, though desirous of returning home as a distressed seaman, could not, as he had not signed clear of the ship; if he had done this, it would have debarred him from claiming the wages due to him and the expenses he had incurred in the hospital while being treated for the injuries. Mr. Turner further stated that application had been made to the Shipping Master, who however was unable to help Smith in any way. Their purpose for now coming to Court was to ask his Worship's advice. Mr. Crawley-Boevey said that it was a hard case, but in matters of the kind the seamen were entirely bound down by the rules of the Board of Trade, over which body, his Worship added, he had no control. He had taken a great deal of interest in the matter, and had entered into a correspondence with the hospital authorities with reference to the return of Smith's money which had been paid for his hospital charges. As yet there appeared to be a difficulty with regard to this, as the money had been sent in to Government. The initial mistake had been the omission of certifying to the injuries received before the Shipping Master. This had been increased by the fact that Smith had been sent to hospital at his own expense. His Worship thought that if Smith were allowed to sign under protest he would then be able to pursue his claim before the Board of Trade in London. He would write to the Shipping Master suggesting such a course if it were practicable. The Magistrate concluded that he was sorry that Smith's case was not a solitary one, as he had had before him several cases of the kind. He did not approve of the suggestion put forward by Mr. Turner of Smith availing himself of the poor fund of the hospital, even if its trustees were inclined to help him. Mr. Turner then left the Court.

DACOITY IN THANA.—A dacoity was committed on the house of one Gulabchand Marwari, of the village of Lovad, in the Bhewndi Taluka, of the Thana Collectorate, on the 21st instant. When the robbers entered the house, the complainant, who is evidently a strong man, caught hold of one of them and raised an alarm to attract the attention of the villagers. The man who had been seized repeatedly wounded the complainant with a knife, in order to cause him to release his hold; but in vain. The complainant held him fast. The other robbers made good their escape, and the arrested man was made over to the police.—*Deccan Herald.*

SURRENDER OF A KOLI DACOIT.—One Tukaram, a Koli, of the village of Ambooli, in the Junor Taluka, who was a member of the gang of dacoits under the leadership of Murbia Koli, surrendered to his village police officer, who sent him into Poona, on Monday. He was examined by Mr. Biddle, Assistant Superintendent of Police, and is alleged to have stated that he was forcibly kidnapped from his house and taken to the jungle by Murbia and his gang, and was obliged to associate with the gang to take part in the crimes they committed. The man further said that he escaped while the gang were not on their guard. He will most probably be made an approver in order to assist the police in ascertaining the whereabouts of the dacoits and their leader.—*Ibid.*

COLONEL YOUNG'S SCHOOL, YERROWDA.—Our readers may not be aware that the late Colonel D. B. Young founded, in 1873, a vernacular school at Yerrowda, and maintained it at his own cost. Since his departure to Calcutta, and his subsequent death, the management of the school fell on Rao Bahadur Narayan Pandurang, of the Military Accounts Department. At the request of Mrs. Young, the educational authorities have lately taken the school under State support, and the large sum of money presented by Mrs. Young, through Miss Bernard, has been vested with the Accountant-General, Bombay, in Government promissory notes, the interest to be spent in distributing sweets, prizes, and scholarships to be children of the school on the 31st August of each year, the anniversary of Colonel Young's birthday. To-day being the first celebration of the founder's day since the transfer of the school to the care of the State, invitations have been issued by the Deputy Educational Inspector, Poona, to the friends of the late Colonel Young, to celebrate the occasion.—*Ibid.*

THEFT OF SILK AT POONA.—Mesdames Southwell and Austin, milliners and dressmakers, East-street, Poona, charged a Hindu lad, aged fourteen, with the theft of silk from their establishment to the value of Rs. 30, and a turban belonging to one of their *durzees*. On accused being arrested and placed before Colonel Bolton, and on the charge being established, he was sent to the reformatory for two years, and sentenced in addition to receive eighteen stripes, being an old offender.—*Observer.*

THE SMALL CAUSE COURT AT KARACHI.—We have heard numerous complaints with regard to the position of the Court of Small Causes, Karachi. It is situated very inconveniently for the city and mercantile officers and it is also at some distance from the Sadar Bazar. Considering the population of the former the interest of suitors from the city have a sort of prior claim to be favoured with a Court nearer to where they live. The work in the Court is increasing and the present accommodation is insufficient to meet the growing demand. The entire accommodation consists of a small partitioned off slip out of the main room for the Judge's retiring room, the main room which is used as the court house, and two small rooms for the office. There is no chamber for lawyers and pleaders, which is sadly wanted. The building stands on a large plot of ground, and we think there would be no difficulty in disposing of it at a fairly large sum which would suffice for building a new Court with proper offices in the compound of the Sadar Court. Should this plan be carried out, arrangements might be made to put the Police Magistrates's Court into the new building also, as the present Court is stuffy and hardly large enough. We hope the authorities will consider the matter in a favourable light.—*Sind Times.*

THE NEED OF A MEDICAL REGISTRATION ACT.

EFFECT OF A NATIVE MEDICINE.

AN inquest was held by the coroner, Dr. T. Blaney, at the Police Hospital, Mazagon, touching the death of Mohunsing Lalsing, aged about 31 years. Deceased was a sowar in the Bombay Mounted Police, of ten years' service, who died from the effects of a native purgative administered to him by Babajee Nursoo. The following evidence was recorded:—

Nana Appajee, a sowar in the Bombay Mounted Police, said: Decessed was a fellow sowar in the Bombay Police and lived in the Police Lines, Byculla. His age was 33 or 35 years. His wife is in her country. I have known him for the last ten years. He had been all that time in the Bombay Police. He always enjoyed good health and did his duty. The deceased was on duty on Saturday last, the 27th instant. The day before yesterday he groomed his horse in the stable and appeared to be quite well. About 7 a.m. he went home and so did I. My room is five or six doors from that of the deceased. An hour afterwards I saw him cleaning his accoutrements within his room, and I sat talking with him until 9 or 9-30 a.m., when the men here present came to the room. One man's name is Babajee, and he says his father's name is Narsoo. I do not know the other man's name, but he says it is Luximon Govinda. They each came with a bag and sat down. The deceased asked them for a purgative. He did not address either of them particularly. Babajee then opened his bag and produced four dried bees, like the one now shown me. He pulled off the legs and wings and reduced the body to powder between two stones. He then asked the deceased for some jagree which the deceased gave him. Babajee then made a mass of the jagree and the powdered bee and made it into two pills and asked the deceased to swallow them. The deceased swallowed both the pills and took a little water afterwards. I then went away and so did Babajee and Luximon. After the deceased swallowed the two pills, he gave Babajee ten annas, when Babajee said he would come back in the evening for the remainder of the money. While Babajee was preparing the two pills he told the deceased the medicine would cost him two rupees. The deceased said he would pay that sum if the pills did him good. Babajee asked him to make a part payment, and the deceased saying he had ten annas gave them to the deceased. Babajee and Luximon left after Babajee received the money. I came off duty at 8 p.m. the day before yesterday and went home and took my dinner. At half-past nine o'clock I went to the room of the deceased. He was lying in bed and five or six sowars were with him. He was vomiting and said he was very ill. I then went back to my room, and at 10 p.m. some of the sowars came to me and asked me to go and fetch Babajee who had given deceased the medicine. As I know his residence I went to Muddunpoora and brought him and Luximon. Babajee made a draught of limejuice and sugar and gave it to the deceased undiluted, and he drank it. I gave him two such drafts and used five limes for both. A sowar then gave the deceased some wheaten flour conjee, which he drank. I then left him at midnight when he seemed better. I went on duty at 11 a.m. yesterday, but just before I went I saw the deceased in his room. He was then very ill and was talking incoherently. I returned home at 2 p.m. when I heard that the deceased was removed to the Police Hospital. About fifteen days ago Babajee came to my room and I asked him for a purgative. He took the body of a bee, powdered it and made it into a pill with some jagree. The pill did me good. I paid Babajee 12 annas for it. Two or four days afterwards the deceased complained to me of uneasiness, and I told him that Babajee had cured me with a pill composed of a dried bee. He asked me where Babajee lived, and I told him. The following day the deceased told me that he had gone to Babajee's house and had asked him to come to the lines on Sunday. The quantity of the powder which I took was made from the bodies of four bees, and so was the powder taken by the deceased.

Luxmon Govinda said: I am a vaid. My family have always been vaids as far as I know. All I know about medicine was taught me by my father. Dried bees are used by me in medicine given in the form of pills after being powdered. The legs and wings of the bees are removed. I give four bees as a dose to an adult. They have no ill effect. I collect these bees myself in the jungles. I have prescribed them once. I am not yet very competent. When Babajee gave the deceased the two pills he told him to take two seers of curd and four seers of butter-milk when the pills were acting. When Babajee and I saw him afterwards he said he had not taken the curd and buttermilk, but had eaten mutton and chillies.

Sivajee Nagoo, the apothecary of the Police Hospital, said: The deceased was brought to the hospital at 1-30 p.m. yesterday, Monday. He was in a very exhausted state and was pulseless. The surface was cold and clammy, the eyes were sunken, and the voice scarcely audible. He had constant vomiting and could retain nothing. Dr. Smith saw him about 6 p.m. and prescribed for him, when the vomiting stopped. He gradually became exhausted and died at 7 a.m. to-day.

Dr. Sidney Smith, surgeon to the coroner, said: Last evening, on my way home from the jail, I was summoned to the Police Hospital, and at once drove there, where I saw the deceased and prescribed for him. The prominent symptoms from which he was suffering was exhaustion. He was collapsed when I saw him, and spoke only in a whisper and with difficulty. It was reported to me at 10 o'clock last night that the vomiting had ceased, and at 6-30 o'clock this morning I was again summoned to the hospital, being informed that the deceased was sinking. Just before I reached the hospital he died. I made an autopsy of the body this afternoon. All the internal organs of the body were found healthy. The mucous membrane of the stomach showed no evidence of irritation. The stomach itself contained conjee and milk which were given in the hospital. From the symptoms I observed during life, the evidence I have heard, and the *post-mortem* appearances of the body, I am opinion that the cause of death was exhaustion consequent on excessive vomiting and purgation. I have examined the specimen of a dissected bee now produced. I was not aware that it is used in native medicine until yesterday. I cannot say from personal knowledge whether it possesses irritant properties.

The jury upon the evidence returned the following verdict unanimously:—"That the death of Mohunsing Lalsing was caused by exhaustion consequent on excessive vomiting and purgation, after taking a dose of native purgative medicine."

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer Surat, Captain J. L. Parfitt, sailed yesterday for London with the Europe mails and the following additional passengers:—For Brindisi—Mr. H. T. Ross, Mr. J. Allen and Lieut-Colonel E. M. Buller.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Florilino" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Florilino," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale Farrby Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, of 33, Thiogodon-road, London.

KIDNAPPING A MINOR AND THEFT.

YESTERDAY, at the Girgaum Police Court, a Mahomedan named Kodabux Dawood, *alias* Heera, was charged before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee with kidnapping a minor, under the age of 16 years, named Heera *alias* Gujra, aged about 11 years, from the legal guardianship of her husband, who is at present at Indore, and also with theft of sundry ornaments and cash belonging to the husband, valued at Rs. 190. The girl deposed that she was married, and resided at Muchukedi, a village near Indore. She was about 11 years of age. Her husband's name is Gunput Malli. She did not know his father's name. She was married to him at Oopedi, near Indore, about four years ago, and since then lived with him. She knew one Khodabux Dawood, *alias* Heera; he is also a resident of Muchukedi and lived near her husband's shop. About five months ago, while her husband left for Indore on business, the said Khodabux Dawood came to the shop and persuaded her to go with him to Oojein. She at first hesitated about it, and then consented to go with him. He then asked her to bring her ornaments with her. She went to look for her ornaments in her box, but found it broken open and the contents, silver and gold ornaments and cash, of the collective value of Rs. 190-8, missing. On asking accused what had become of them, he told her that he had removed them while she was away. They both left Muchukedi at 7 p.m., and went on foot to Nagpur, which they reached at midnight. Here he took railway tickets for both of them for Mhow. He then took her to Khundwa and many other places. About two months ago they came to Bombay and took lodgings at Grant Road, where they lived together for a month as man and wife. During this time he spent the money and disposed of the greater portion of her ornaments, which he had taken with him. He also pledged six silver earrings with one pearl, with Moti, a Marwaree in Bombay, at Cazee Mohla. He then commenced to ill-treat her. She left his protection about a month ago, and went to live with one Lalbi, woman, at Duncan Road. On the 27th instant, at about 9 p.m., while going along Duncan Road, Kodabux seized her by the arm, and an altercation ensued between them, when a policeman came up. She related to him how she was enticed away from her husband, and all the circumstances of her case. She was then taken before a European police officer, who referred her to this Court. When she left her husband's house she had on her person two silver anklets, one silver necklace, and six silver earrings, which were subsequently removed by Khodabux and disposed of in the Marwaree Bazaar here, along with the other ornaments. She prayed that the authorities at Indore be informed and her husband be communicated with.

The Magistrate ordered the accused to be detained in police custody on a charge of kidnapping, and the police to make the necessary inquiries.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

HIGH-HANDED CONDUCT OF A NATIVE MAGISTRATE.

THE *Bombay Samachar* censures the conduct of the native Magistrate of Kard, who, it says, dealt in a very high-handed and arbitrary manner with two natives for the offence of smoking in a railway carriage. Natives have at times to suffer much from the harshness of English officials, and it is all the more necessary on this account that native officials should treat natives with courtesy and kindness. Too often native officers show a disposition to propitiate, from unworthy fear, Europeans who come before them, and therefore, when some of these same natives try to tyrannize over their own countrymen, their conduct, the paper says, must be stigmatised as cowardly and ungrateful.

THE VACANCY IN THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The *Guzerat Mitra* suggests that some representative of the province of Guzerat should be appointed a member of the Bombay Legislative Council, in place of the late Mr. Dayaram Jethmul.

OFFENDED DIGNITY.

The *Guzerat Mitra* thus ventilates a Municipal grievance in its English columns:—It has been our painful duty to take up a serious neglect shown towards the Municipal Commissioners by our Collector and Agent to the Governor of Bombay. On Friday last, Mr. Mulock held a Durbar at his bungalow to present with his hands, the sunnad of Shams-ul Ulma to Moulvi Abdool Huk, on whom her Majesty the Queen had bestowed that title. We are very much surprised and no less grieved to find that all the elected members of our Municipality, with the exception of one or two, were omitted by the Agent from the list of invitations. We are at loss to find what reasons could Mr. Mulock have in omitting the commissioners from the list. The bestowal of the title was made in a Durbar and not in a private meeting and the Commissioners, as representing the people, ought not to have been excluded from it.

THE PROPOSED CREMATORIUM FOR LOW CASTE HINDUS.

The *Indu Prakash*, in expressing approval of the scheme for providing a crematorium for low caste Hindus, says:—We agree that the religious feelings of the community should not be injured. But as far as we understand the proposal it is not intended to be imposed on the whole community. For the purpose for which the proposal is at present intended, it cannot, in our opinion, be in the least objectionable. Supposing that a cremation apparatus is to be kept only for the use of those classes of Hindus who at present bury their dead, we do not see how in their case any religious feeling will be violated by the use of the apparatus. With the exception of *Sanyasis*, there is no class, that we are aware of, who use any religious ceremony in burying the dead. In the case of these latter burning in a crematorium will be just as allowable as burying in the ground. There is a form of cremation in use called *bhadagni*, *i.e.*, burning without ceremonies. In the case of the poor even *bhadagni* if available would probably be preferred to burial, and burning in a crematorium is not to our mind very different from *bhadagni* except that it is an unfamiliar mode. The use of a crematorium must indeed not be made compulsory, and must be so guarded as not to offend religious feelings. The touch of persons to a corpse of a caste other than that of the person touching must be avoided The burning in the same apparatus of persons of different castes would also be objectionable. But then are matters of detail and not very difficult of arrangement. If a separate apparatus for each caste, and one not requiring any specially skilled handling so as to be capable of being worked by the men who accompany the dead much of the objection on these grounds would vanish. As we have said, there ought to be no compulsion, at least until people get used to the innovation, though for our part we do not see any hardship in making the use compulsory in the case of those classes who otherwise have to resort to burial. When the novelty of the thing ceases, burning in crematoriums will, we feel certain, get into popular use as readily as travelling by railway. Even in the case of the classes who have the means of burning their dead on the orthodox pyre, with the use of the funeral ceremonies, the presence of a crematorium is not, we think, without its value. Its usefulness and conveniences will gradually come to be appreciated. It may serve as a model of attainable improvement and may imperceptibly supersede the primitive practice of burning that is at present in vogue.

MR. GLADSTONE AND THE NORTHWICH ELECTION.

MR. GLADSTONE has made his contribution to the fight in Northwich in the shape to a letter in the *Northwich Chronicle*, the editor of which had pointed out to Mr. Gladstone that Lord Henry Grosvenor was declaring, first, that he represented, along with Lord Hartington, Mr. Bright and Mr. Chamberlain, the true Liberal party; second, that the Crimes Act is simply intended to repress lawlessness and to protect peaceful citizens; and third that Mr. Gladstone had proposed severer measures, of coercion, and had now to take his policy at the dictation of Mr. Parnell:—

Hawarden Castle, August 8.

Dear Sir,—It is evident that Lord Henry Grosvenor has not the smallest knowledge of the subject on which, as I learn from you, he speaks. Let him show when—(1) I was party to a perpetual Coercion Bill for Ireland; or (2) To a bill creating new crimes out of what were not crimes (as Justice Holmes admitted); or (3) to a bill denying to Irishmen in respect to combination rights given to Englishmen; or (4) to a bill founding judicial sentences on the judgment of the Lord-Lieutenant—all of which is done by the late Act falsely called a Crimes Act. Lord Henry Grosvenor should, however, before and above all things, be required to say why his friends, by refusing last September the remedy they have granted to the tenants now, were the cause of (1) the Plan of Campaign; (2) the evictions; (3) the increase of crime such as it was in the beginning of the year; (4) the whole pretended need for the Crmes Act; (5) the servitude of the House of Commons; (6) the impunity of the Ministry from supervision by Parliament; (7) the almost total loss of the session.—I am, dear Sir, yours faithful and obedient,

W. E. GLADSTONE.

PREHISTORIC REMAINS IN MADRAS.

SOME interesting Archæological relics have been added to the collection already made at the Government Central Museum Madras. They are the "prehistoric graves" and "stone circles" which were recently discovered near Palavaram. Mr. F. N. Thorowgood, Superintendent, Madras Harbour, and Dr. Bidie have already reported to Government, on these discoveries. Since then, Mr. A. Rea, of the Archæological Survey Department, has been engaged in removing two large historical sarcophagi, and other articles, to the Government Museum at Madras, where, as we have said above, they are now to be seen. In his report on the operations of the Archæological Survey Department for two months ending 18th July, Mr. Rea has some very interesting remarks on these discoveries, their excavation, &c. Of the tombs the larger was found lying east and west about 100 yards south frem the small brick temple of Ganesa, which stands at the eastern base of the hill, east from the village of Tirusulam. The other tomb was excavated from a water-course at the south base of the western Tirusulam hill. In reference to the burying customs of the Hindus, or rather to such ceremonies previous to burrial as touch upon the subject of his report, Mr. Rea says:—

"The chief burying sect is that of the Lingadharis, or followers of Siva who in most cases bury their dead in a sitting position. The grave is partly filled up to the waist of the deceased, when, after the saying of mantrams and other ceremonies have been gone through, the friends present throw in handfuls of earth, till they raise a low mound over it. Sanyasis are always buried; they are so holy that they have no need of the ceremonies necessary for baser mortals, some of them so much so that they do not wear the Brahmanicial cord. Boys who have not undergone the ceremony of initiation or *Upanayanam* (similar to the Anglican confirmation); by some castes, all unmarried girls; with the Sudras, those under the age of eight to ten; those who die of small-pox, and soldiers who die in battle, all are buried. These are the exceptional cases when those, who usually cremate, resort to burial. As the remains at Pallavaram are evidently those of a burying people, the customs of those who cremate and afterwards collect and place the burnt bones in the ground need not be touched on. A relic of the ancient custom of placing food with the deceased (*Pretaharam* or food for the spirit) still exists in the practice of cooking different kinds of food; and taking it to the cemetery, scattering it there."

MADRAS.

THE STREET ROBBERY AT BANGALORE.—The public will be glad to learn that a large proportion of the jewelry stolen from the shop in Commercial Street, on the 12th instant, has been recovered. The greater part, if not the whole, of the credit of the discovery is due to the detective abilities of Chief Constable Hanumuntha Rao of the Station Police, who on former occasions has been very successful in hunting out crimes. One of the prisoners, Mahomed Ebrahim, showed a willingness to "own up," and reveal the whereabouts of the property. Accompanied by police men the prisoner went to the police parade ground close to the New-Market Road Jutka-Stand, and pointed out several places in succession, where he said the property had been buried. In none of these places was the property found. Next morning, however, the prisoner "meant business," and going, accompanied as before, at about 6 o'clock, to the Cubbon Park, repaired to a clump of cyprus trees and pointed out a spot, The earth was dug up, and there, not far from the surface, a carpet bag was discovered, in which the stolen jewelry, to the value of over Rs. 13,000 was found. About Rs. 6,000 worth is still missing. Our readers should refer to the advertised List of the Stolen property; the first, second, and twelfth articles of that List are still wanting: all the rest have been recovered.—*Bangalore Spectator.*

DEFAMING THE CHARACTER OF AN HOSPITAL ASSISTANT.—The case in which Mr. Syed Mohideen Saib, Hospital Assistant, attached to the Royapetta Hospital, charged Moorgappa Pillai, a milk supplier of the same Hospital with defamation, was finally disposed of on Friday last by Mr. C. G. Kuppuswami Iyer at the Presidency Magistrates' Court, Egmore. His Worship remarked that, after looking into the whole of the evidence, he had come to the conclusion that the accused had made an audacious attempt to defame the character of the complainant, who was a public servant. His Worship therefore convicted him of the offence and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 50, in default to undergo one month's rigorous imprisonment. Rs. 20 out of the fine was ordered to be given to the complainant as compensation.—*Ibid.*

ARREST OF A BATCH OF HOUSE-BREAKERS.—Three Mahomedans, named, respectively, Kader Mohideen, Musthaba Hussain, and Moyali *alias* Abdoola Batcha, were charged, before Mr. C. G. Kuppusawmi Iyer, on Friday last at the Presidency Magistrates' Court, Egmore, No. 1 with having, on the night of the 2nd instant, broken into the house of one Nunu Bee, at Triplicane, and dishonestly removed therefrom silk cloths and jewellery of the aggregate value of Rs. 48, Nos. 1 and 2 were charged with committing a similar offence on the 15th instant, in respect of an iron chain, hooka, &c., the property of the same complainant. Nos. 1 and 3 three were further charged with the same offence in respect of silk cloths and gold tinsel clothing of the collective value of Rs. 70, the property of Mr. Moyandun Khan Sahib, stolen from his house at Triplicane in June last. No. 3 was again charged with two other similar offences in respect of a quantity of brass utensils dishonestly removed from the houses of Latchoo Bhoye and Parvathee Ummaal, about two months ago, at Triplicane. His Worship sentenced Nos. 1 and 3 in all three cases to suffer twelve months' rigorous imprisonment each, and No. 2 in the second case to undergo three months' rigorous imprisonment.—*Ibid.*

LIGHTS AND LIGHT-HOUSES.—During the official years 1886-87, several changes, &c., were made in regard to some of the lights in the light-houses of the Madras Presidency. The country-made light exhibited at Hope Island was removed, and a 4th order dioptric white fixed light exhibited in lieu on the 22nd May 1886; and the 4th order dioptric light at Santopilly was replaced by a 2nd order dioptric fixed white light on the 24th September 1886. The red lights, one on the end of each of the two groynes at Cocanada, were exhibited on the 15th September 1886, to serve as a guide to boats entering or leaving the river. It was decided that the new light proposed to be exhibited at the Seven Pagodas should be a red one, and a sum of Rs. 10,125 was sanctioned for erecting a platform for the light, and constructing quarters, &c., for the Superintendent and light-keepers. The necessity of a light at Manapaud, on the Tinnevellur coast, to warn vessels off the dangerous shoal in its vicinity, was represented to Government, and the exhibition of a 6th order red dioptric light at that place was sanctioned. The annual inspections of lights were made by the Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, and the Port Officer, Madras, in February last. The lights of this Presidency, the acting Port Officer says, were maintained in an efficient state, with the exception of Pamban light, which did not compare favorably with the rest, and recommendations were made by the above-named officers for its improvement. Their establishments may be summarised as follows—four Superintendents on Rs. 70, three on Rs. 100, and one on Rs. 125, besides seventy-eight Assistant Superintendents and light-keepers, whose salaries range at 21, 15, 12, 11, 10, 9, 8, 7, and 6 per mensem. The total expenditure for the year on account of establishments and other charges amounted to Rs. 61,909-0-5, *viz.*, establishments, Rs. 16,734-6-6; contingencies, Rs. 31,033-3-9; and Public Works charges, Rs. 14-081 6-2. All the lights now use kerosene-oil, with the single exception of the Madras lighthouse, which burns cocoanut-oil.—*Times.*

BURMA.

RELIGIOUS DIFFERENCES.—The Assistant Magistrate has delivered judgment in the case of Ebrahim Ally Moollah *versus* Hoossain Ahmed Kaka. His Worship found that the accused went into the Suratee Musjid on the 18th ultimo, and there made use of filthy abuse towards the head priest with the intention of thereby wounding the religious feelings of the Mahomedans who held this prelate in the highest esteem. Having regard to the probable consequences of such religious disputes, his Worship sentenced the accused to pay a fine of Rs 200, with the alternative of a month's rigorous imprisonmnnt; and further bound him over in his own recognisance in Rs 500 and two sureties each for a similar sum to keep the peace for two years.—*Rangoon Gazette.*

FERRY BOAT DISASTER.—A serious accident has occurred at Tounghoo. The ferry, which is a sort of raft fixed on two boats, was bringing a large number of passengers across from the other side of the river, when it capsized, and eight or nine people were drowned.—*Ibid.*

THE RAILWAY DISASTER IN AMERICA.

A TELEGRAM from the scene of the terrible accident on the Toledo, Peoria, and Western Railway says that the disaster surpasses in its appalling extent any railway accident recorded in the history of the country. Two engines were attached to the train, which consisted of six day and six sleeping carriages, together with three cars for luggage. There were 960 passengers, all excursionists, bound for the Niagara Falls. They came from various places in Central Illinois; but the majority were residents of Peoria. The train left Bloomington early on Wednesday night. The bridge through which the train fell was an ordinary wooden trestle structure, erected over a ditch 10 ft. deep and 15 ft. wide. On nearing the bridge the engine-driver discovered that it was on fire, but he was unable to stop the train. The first engine crossed over safely, and then the bridge fell. The second engine and several of the carriages were wrecked, some telescoping the others. The sleeping-carriages remained on the track, but were in great danger owing to the wrecked portion of the train having caught fire from the burning bridge. Fifty men fought with the flames, and, no water being available, tried to extinguished them with earth, in many instances digging up the soil with their hands. Ultimately they succeeded in this manner in smothering the flames, and no one was burned. Early in the morning the country was roused, and numbers of people, on hearing of the accident, hurried to the scene. A large staff of medical men, assisted by other persons, laid out 118 dead bodies and attended to the wounded. No complete list of the killed and injured can be obtained yet, but according to present estimates over one hundred persons were killed outright, irrespective of those who afterwards died, and four times that number were injured.

Later.—The village of Chatsworth and Piper City, which are near the scene of the disaster, are compared to mortuaries by those who have visited the spot. The railway stations, engine-houses, and public halls are filled with the dead, and the private houses all contain wounded persons. When the victims were removed from the wreck they were first laid in the adjacent cornfields. Many of the bodies were fearfully mangled, and in some cases quite unrecognizable. The streets are filled with persons seeking for their friends. Many pathetic incidents in connection with the accident are recorded. It is narrated that one poor man whose legs were broken insisted that his wife and child should be removed from the debris before any help was rendered to himself. It proved that his child was dead, and his wife expired after being placed in the cornfield. The unfortunate husband was shortly afterwards laid beside her body, and then drawing a revolver he committed suicide. It is now considered probable that the bridge was set on fire by a spark from a passing engine early in the night, the dryness of the season having made the woodwork mere tinder.

A Central News telegram says:—The work of rescue has been proceeding all night, and there has been no lack of volunteers. An ample force of physicians and surgeons has also arrived at Piper City and Chatsworth, wither most of the injured people have been taken. The exploration of the ruins of the wrecked train and bridge has been almost completed, and it has been ascertained with something like certainty that more than 100 persons were killed outright, but at least 200 were injured, of whom twenty-five are at the point of death, and some twenty or thirty others are so fearfully wounded that they cannot long survive. There can be little doubt, therefore, that the number of victims will not fall short of 150.

A PASSENGER'S STATEMENT.

The New York correspondent of the Central News sends the following account of the disaster, obtained from a passenger, Mr. H. W. White, a printer, who escaped with comparatively slight injuries:—

At midnight the engineer saw a fire ahead. He at first thought that it was the prairie burning, but he discovered when it was too late that a bridge spanning the Vermillion River, which he had to cross, was on fire. It was in vain that the air-brakes were applied—the train must inevitably pass over the bridge or perish in the attempt. There were two engines to the train, which was a heavily freighted one. The first engine crossed in safety, but the second one, too heavy for the fire-eaten woodwork of the bridge, crashed through, carrying with it eleven cars, which became piled up on the top of it in telescope fashion. The engineer was killed instantly, as were many of the occupants of the cars. To make matters worse, the lamps of the cars set fire to the splintered compartment. Some of the passengers escaped with minor injuries, and these gallantly set to work with axes by the light of lanterns, to extricate the dead and wounded. It seemed as though most of the victims had been caught by the feet, their legs being broken. While the work of rescue was proceeding shrieks mingled with prayers for help rent the air, some unfortunate beings even offering money for speedy relief. One man particularly presented a shocking appearance. He had been terribly injured, and, his clamours for water being unheeded, he drew his revolver in sheer desperation and shot himself in the head. A son of the Reverend Mr. Snedecker, of Abington, twelve years of age, was found clinging to the dead body of his mother with one of his legs and an arm broken and suffering from the loss of an eye, and asking in vain for water. The searchers came across several headless bodies and bodiless heads. It is painful to relate that some of the residents of the vicinity plundered the corpses with wolfish avidity. The school-house, the church, and some of the private dwellings of the town of Chatsworth were used as hospitals, and everything which surgical skill and nursing could do was done. The list of killed and injured includes residents of some twenty towns in the States of Illinois, Iowa, and Indiana. Some of the bodies are mangled beyond recognition, and in not a few cases several members of one family have perished. There has been a prolonged drought in the prairie, and consequently water was unobtainable; but the uninjured survivors extinguished with dust the flames that enveloped the ruined train.

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL AND THE ALLEGATIONS OF "DANGEROUS ECONOMIES."

A REMARKABLE scene occurred in the Army Estimates Committee in reference to the "dangerous economies" which were stated, in the memorandum of the Secretary of State for War accompanying the Army Estimates, to have been made at the expense of the reserve stores. There had been occasions, according to the memorandum, when these stores had been depleted to a dangerous extent. Major-General Alderson, Director of Artillery and Stores, was again under examination; and Lord Randolph Churchill who presided, demanded from him specific information as to the years in which these dangerous economies had been effected. General Alderson made a general answer, and Lord Randolph began with 1870 and came down year by year to 1887-88, with the view of fixing the witness to specific years. As votes of credit were obtained during most of these years the witness fell back, in his answers, on the fact that but for those votes of credit the reserve stores would have been dangerously low; but Lord Randolph wanted the "dangerous economies" to be allotted to the years when they were effected. When the seventeen years had been individually gone through, Lord Randolph summed up the results by saying that the only years when such economies were effected were, according to the witness, 1874-75, 1875-76 and 1878-79, while as regards the five years when no votes of credit were obtained, two of them were years when Liberal Government and three were years when a Conservative Government was in power, Lord Randolph several times pointed out the great gravity of the Secretary of State's remark, and, in pressing for specific answers to his questions, complained of the imperfection of the witness's replies. At last he exclaimed, "It is hopeless, General Alderson; you will not meet me directly at all;" and he again referred to the great gravity of Mr. Stanhope's statement, for which General Alderson, as Director of Stores, was, no doubt, responsible. Mr. Stanhope said, "I alone am responsible;" whereupon Lord Randolph replied that he must have derived his information from the witness. This led to an altercation between Lord Randolph and Mr. Stanhope, in the midst of which the public were ordered to withdraw; and on the public being readmitted, General Alderson was ordered to put in a statement giving the specific facts and figures in which in years past "dangerous economies"

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3lines, Rs. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

THE WATERBURY, Rs. 8-8. What the Waterbury is not. It is not a Toy. Nor is it a split-second stop movement, 18 carat gold chronometer with your name engraved on it, and a gold chain thrown in. What the Waterbury is. A strong, durable, reliable and handsome keyless watch selling for Rs. 8-8, and never costing more than one rupee for repairs—usually only a few annas. Of SOUNDY & Co., Ld., or the Agent of the Company, Elphinstone Circle.

MEMORIAL WREATHES and CROSSES. —Beautiful and Chaste Designs in White Everlasting Cape Flowers. Description and price on application to T. BROMLEY, Mahim, Bombay, and 169, Moola Road, Kirkee.

HUNDREDS are satisfied with our CHEAP PRICES, and those that enter for the first time always say they wish they had known of this Shop before. Cheapest House in India.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN desires to stay with a respectable family in a healthy locality. Kindly address "P. P.," care of this office.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET, from Middle of November, close to the Sea, on Breach Candy, for 12 or 18 months. Rent 350 and taxes. Apply to "A.B." *Bombay Gazette* Office.

MERCHANDISE and GOODS of every description and SECURITIES and SHARES purchased. Also sold. Apply to THE GENERAL COMMISSION AGENCY, Kalbadevi, Bombay.

LA MARTINIERE COLLEGE, Lucknow; and La Martiniere Girls' School, Khurshaed Munzil, Lucknow; will RE-OPEN on the 6th October. For Prospectus apply to the SECRETARY, Martiniere, Lucknow.

CRYSTOLEUM! CRYSTOLEUM! CRYSTOLEUM! All Goods to be sold at very Reduced Prices from TO-DAY. About prices inquire at PESTONJEE SORABJEE and Co., No. 33, Meadow Street, Agents, CRYSTOLEUM Co.

HAMS, BACON and CHEESE on Cut, at PEARSE'S RESTAURANT, Church-gate-street.

SINGER'S FOR CASH OR EASY TERMS SEWING 5, CHURCH GATE STREET. MACHINES.

ROPES FOR SALE.—HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Marine-street.

SHEDDON HOUSE, Ootacamund, TO LET, with Crockery and Lamps. Apply to BARCLAY and MORGAN, Madras.

FOR SALE, a first-class COTTAGE PIANO, in very Good Order. For particulars and price apply to "CLARE," care of this office.

MARION'S SENSITIZED PAPER in ¼ quire packets, Cabinet and C-de-Visite. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

CAPRI BIANCO, an exquisite Wine Medoc; SURTIN, a superior and full-bodied Wine, at Rs. 1 per bottle.—P. CASSANELLO and Co.

BEST ELECTRO and SILVER PLATE and Table Cutlery, a large and varied assortment, just opened.—MARCKS and Co., Limited, Bombay.

POONA.—UNFURNISHED ROOMS to be had in a large airy House in a good Locality. Apply to "ALPHA," care of Post Master, Poona.

JUST ARRIVED, MELYHONS, with 12 Tin Plates and Packing Case complete, at Rs. 45. L. STEFFENAUER, 8, Church Gate Street, Fort.

FLOUR MILLS, Gram Crushers, Coffee Mills, &c., of various sizes and capacity. Send for Catalogues and Price-lists.—GEYER & Co., Ld., Bombay.

TEMPLE BAR, BOMBAY.—Breakfasts, Tiffins and Dinners, Steak or Chop, 8 annas. Finest Billiard Saloon in India. TOM SAYERS, Manager.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to Messrs. Soundy and Co., Rampart-Row.

£6,500,000 STG. is the amount of the Invested Funds of the Standard Life Office. Claims by death paid last year. £549,974-10-10 Stg.

C. JOST & Co., GUNSMITHS.—Repairing and Bronzing Guns, Rifles, Revolvers, &c., under Guarantee. First Class Testimonials from Princes and the Army.

25 PER CENT. (4 as. off the Rupee) DISCOUNT for CASH off Marked Prices. Bargains in remnants—Shoes, Corsets, etc.—THE CASH BAZAAR, Ld., Church Gate Street.

CHEAP SUITS! CHEAP SUITS!!—Coat and Trousers, Guaranteed all Wool, Rs. 15. Trousers per pair Rs. 7. Trial Order solicited.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow Street, Fort.

NOOR MAHOMED SULLEMAN.—Drawing-room and Dining Furniture Sets. Cheap, elegant and durable. An inspection respectfully solicited. Gowalia Tank Road Warehouse.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

TO LET, SECOND FLOOR No. 42-44, Tamarind Lane, suitable for European Residence or Offices. For Particulars Apply to SORABJI HORMUSJI BATLIWALLA, No. 1, Bora Bazar Street.

LADIES' and GENT.'S HAIR-CUTTING SALOON.—FRANCIA AND FUCILE, Court and Historical Hair-Dressers, Perfumers and Theatrical Wigmakers, Rampart Row, below Bombay Club, Fort.

LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S ALBERTS and GUARD CHAINS, 18ct. and 22 ct. Gold, of the latest and most beautiful fashions. Price Rs. 65 to Rs. 200. For sale at S. and J. KHAN, Elphinstone Circle, Fort.

CAUTION! CAUTION! CAUTION!—Many unprincipled dealers are now imitating MORTON MAJU & Co.'s TEA Packets in Design and Colour, and stamp them with names similar to our own to mislead the public.

TO AVOID SUCH DECEPTION, and Cheap and Injurious "Stuff," the public are requested to notice that the present name and address of M. H. MAJU & Co., the only firm of Tea Merchants, is MORTON MAJU & Co., No. 22, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

WE GUARANTEE OUR EVERY TEA Package to be pure and unadulterated. None genuine without our Trade Mark on both sides of the boxes.—MORTON MAJU & Co., Bombay.

THE RIVERSIDE, LEADER TIMEPIECES, at Rs. 3-4, and Time Alarums at Rs. 4-4, are articles of Household utility and the Best of any such articles. Will go 3 years before cleaning.—G. A. CHARPIE and Co., Bombay and Calcutta.

LADIES' Tailor-made Ulsters, Riding Habits, Newmarket Coats, &c., made and fitted to present style of our new clothes just imported. Estimates and patterns free.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Rampart-row, Bombay.

BALDWIN HIGH SCHOOLS, BANGALORE.—For Boarders and Day-Scholars of European descent of both sexes. Separate compounds. Thoroughly Christian care. Climate unsurpassed in India. Board Rs. 25 per mensem. Tuition Rs. 25-2-6 according to Standard. For Prospectus and particulars address Rev. H. C. STUNTZ, Principal.

PEARSE'S Machine-made BREAD, 12 Loaves per Rupee, delivered by Cart to all parts of the Island.—Church Gate Street.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BOMANJEE DOSABHOY AUCTIONEER.

AUCTION SALE of valuable landed property at 2nd Carpenter Street, Khetwady.

Mr. BOMANJEE DOSABHOY will sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 8th day of September next, at 4 o'clock p.m., on the premises, by order of the mortgagees Narayen Eshwant and Gunput Eshwant, and on account and risk of the mortgagors Pandurang Shivjee Mistry and Balcrishna Pandurang, under the powers of sale contained in the Indenture of mortgage, dated 11th March 1881, and deed of further charge, dated May 1884,

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house, hereditaments and premises built thereon, situate on the western side of second Carpenter Street, in the sub-district of the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement twenty feet and nine inches in breadth and sixty-three feet in length, or one hundred and forty-five and one-ninth square yards or thereabouts, formerly registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 1895 and 444, and now under Nos. 9927 and 7688, bearing old survey Nos. 540, 539 and 541 and new No. 5285, and formerly assessed in the books of the Municipality under Nos. 33 and 36 A and now under No. 40, and bounded on the east by the said second Carpenter Street, on the west by the property of Ramchandra Narayen, on the north by the house of Ramchandra Narayen, and on the south by the house of Narayen Trimbuck, which said hereditaments and premises formerly were and now are in the occupation of the said Pandurang Shivji Mistry, and his tenants

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned auctioneer, at No. 20, Rampart Row.

BOMANJEE DOSABHOY, Auctioneer.

Bombay, Aug. 31, 1887.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION sale of unclaimed goods, grain, and other sweepings, &c., &c., at the G. I. P. Railway Goods station at Waree Bunder.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 31st inst., at 2 p.m., at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Station at Waree Bunder—

A quantity of unclaimed goods, grain, cotton, and other sweepings, waste papers, &c., &c.

On THURSDAY, the 1st proximo, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction sale at their rooms, of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c.

7 bales Turkey red twist.
5 " grey T. cloth
2 " white handkerchiefs.
7 cases red border, white saries.
10 " coloured prints.
3 bales grey shirtings.
2 " dhooties.
15 cases Keane's Darjeeling Tea.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, August 31, 1887.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO., No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

SALE OF JEWELLERY, silverware, shawls, copper utensils, furniture, splendid musical boxes, &c., &c.

Under instructions from the owners, Messrs MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their sale rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Meadows Streets, Fort, on THURSDAY, the 8th September, 1887, at 1-30 p.m., the following, viz., diamond and ruby rings, gold watch, chain, rings, buttons and links, silverware and German silver articles, sobets, khumchas, golab-bass, fishes, &c., shawls, pusaries, large and small copper utensils, carved round table, low chairs, bedstead, almirah with mirror, &c., &c.

Also by order and on account of whom it may concern, landed ex s. s. Peshawur, marked P. and Co., 9 musical boxes, 8 and 10 air, Hindustani and English, with dancing dolls, flute, drum, bells, zither, &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, August 31, 1887.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & COMPANY, 41, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

WEEKLY SALE.

On FRIDAY, the 2nd September, at 1 p. m., Messrs SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will hold their usual auction sale at their room, as follows:—

On account and at the risk of whom it may concern—
2 cases 250 corge silver Lametta, No. 7 and 10.

On account of Lieutenant A. E. Searle, a lot of Ready made new clothes, &c., white shirts, flannel trousers, serge and tweed coats, sleeping suits, cloth coat and waistcoat.

1 Sample case of gent's and ladies' boots and shoes.
1 set 3 ship lanterns.
1 case 50 boxes, each box 100 Havana cigars.
1 " 50 " " " " assorted "

AUCTION SALE OF VACANT GROUND.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the owner, the following piece of vacant ground on WEDNESDAY, the 14th day of September, 1887, sale to commence at 4 p.m.

All that piece or parcel of vacant Government land situate on the west side of the Balloo Doctor Street, otherwise called Fool Gully, in the sub-district of Bombay, in the City of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 168 8-9 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the north by the house of Jan Mahomed Rahimtoola, and on the south by the house of Bora Sullamanjee Ebrahimjee, on the east by Baloo Doctor Street, and on the west by a public passage, and Registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old number 253, and under new number 7556, and under new survey No. 1196, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 11, and which said land and premises are now in the possession of the vendor.

Particulars and conditions of sale may be inspected at the office of the undersigned one week before the day of sale.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co

Bombay, Aug. 31, 1887.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 7, MARINE-STREET.

NOTICE.

The sale of the properties at Mody Bay advertised to take place TO-DAY is POSTPONED until further notice.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 31st August, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 160, Middle Colaba, opposite the "Admiralty House," the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a handsome light open carriage, a powerful fast bay horse, set of single harness, a military saddle with mountings complete, by Whippy Steggals, suit of handsome drawing-room furniture, very handsome inlaid sideboard, chiffonier, toilet and ornament stands with mirror backs, silver made inkstand, bracelet open worked jewel boxes, China vases, rich table ornaments, first-rate pictures, Silber's duplex table and hanging lamps, &c. the property of a gentleman.

Catalogue are ready and the property is on view.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 1st Septemper at 1 p.m, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Church Gate Street, opposite Messrs. Morton Majoo and Co., on account of the concerned, the remaining stock of handsome table and hanging lamps, wall mirrors, pier glasses, majolica flower vases, tea sets, wall brackets in velvet frames, glassware, dinner sets, filters, breakfast services, perambulators, and other goods.

The above is on view.

SALE OF TOBACCO.

On FRIDAY next, the 2nd September, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Prince's Dock on account of the concerned.

Ex. s. s. "Domenico Balduino.

427 bales tobacco.
In lots to suit purchasers.
The Custom duty and other charges shall have to be paid by the purchasers.

On SATURDAY, the 3rd proximo, at 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Colaba Causeway, opposite the Tramway stables, the valuable and handsome French polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plated ware, crockery and glassware, table and hanging lamps, pictures, carpet, &c. the property of a gentleman.

The property will be on view on and after Wednesday, the 31st instant.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, August 31, 1887.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 5, APOLLO STREET.

On SATURDAY, the 3rd proximo, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 18, Marine Lines, the valuable and handsome blackwood plain household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a handsome silver mounted cornet, flute in case, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, first-rate pictures and oleographs, a handsome English built waggonette with removable back seat, photographic camera, and a quantity of photographic kit of sorts, set of English single harness &c., &c., the property of Deputy Surgeon-General L S BRUCET, and another gentleman gone to England.

Catalogues are published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

On MONDAY, the 5th proximo, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Cumballa Hill, above Messrs. Kemp and Co., the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood plain and carved French-polished household furniture, best plated ware, very rich crockery and glassware, a handsome walnut frame boudoir piano by Soundy & Co., first-rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, a handsome strong victoria in very good order, a handsome bay Pegu pony, quiet and strong, set of plated mounted single harness, &c. &c., the property of Alfred Pell, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable landed property at Clare Road, Byculla, nearly opposite the G. I. P. Railway Byculla Station.

On WEDNESDAY, the 7th September next, at 4 p.m., Messrs BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on the premises, on account of the concerned, the following very valuable landed property:—

All that messuage, bungalow, or dwelling house, called or known by the name of "Huntley Lodge," situated in Clare Road, Byculla, in the registration sub-district of Mandvi, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement (13093) square yards, be the same little more or less, assessed by the Collector of Poras Land Assessment under Nos. 1 and 2, and by the Collector of House Assessment under No. 13 and bounded on the east by the Fitzgerald Hotel, on the west by the property named "Kay's Hall," and towards the north by the proposed New Cross Road, from Frere to Ripon Road, and towards the south by the Public Road or Clare Road, and which said premises are now in the occupation of "Masonic Lodges."

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

Also soon after the sale of the above property there will be put up for sale by Public Auction by order of the concerned the neighbouring large piece of freehold vacant ground containing by admeasurement about 2,000 square yards, be the same little more or less, having a frontage of 100 feet on the Clare Road, and lying between the abovementioned "Huntley Lodge," and the Fitzgerald Hotel, the land is admirably suitable for building purposes.

For further particulars and conditions of sale and plan of the vacant land, apply to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, Aug. 31, 1887.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI, SURGEON DENTIST, NO. 3, HORNBY ROW, Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

IVORY BILLIARD BALLS.

WE would remind Owners of BILLIARD TABLES that the Monsoon is the best time to lay in their new Stock of Ivory Balls, and that we can supply all orders for the same at once.

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., 18, Marine Street, Bombay.

PARSEEISM AND ITS PLACE IN HISTORY

A LECTURE READ BY

PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER

(in pamphlet form)

Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*.

Annas 2. Post free.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, Aug. 30.

A TELEGRAM received by a private firm here today reports that the Merchandise Marks Bill was finally passed on Tuesday last, the 23rd instant. It is scarcely creditable to Reuter's Agency that an important commercial measure of this character should have become law without its being notified in India, where the effect of its provisions is expected to be as important as in England itself. We shall be curious to see what influence the enactment has on the trade "in short length" Goods to this port. If energetically enforced, legislation on this side, beyond the establishment of a legal standard of length for India, should be superfluous; and we fancy dealers will not be long in finding out that their indents for "an inch narrower and a yard shorter" cannot be put through.

Consols in London yesterday were unaltered at 101½, and French Rentes in Paris at 108½, but a collapse is reported in Rupee Paper, 4 per cents coming ⅞, and 4½ per cents ½ lower, as the result of course of the decline in Exchange on this side yesterday. On Bar Silver the effect apparently has been to stop all business, Reuter reporting nothing doing, while private telegrams we hear say 45d. per oz. nominal.

In the Produce markets yesterday a decline of 6d. per quarter is quoted in Bombay Linseed, and partially 3d. in Calcutta quality. Wheat is said to be flat, and No. 2 Club in London is lowered 6d. per quarter. At the Goat Skin sales which opened in London yesterday, Madras sorts were 1d. to 2d., Bombay ½d. to 1d. per lb. lower.

COTTON evinces a certain amount of steadiness again. The sales in Liverpool yesterday were 10,000 bales, comprising 1,200 Surats, and while spot prices were unchanged, American to arrive was 1-64d. dearer for August to October delivery, although 1-64d. lower for November-December, and unchanged in other positions. In New York yesterday ready Mid-Uplands was advanced 1-16 cent, futures 4 points.

Locally the business in the staple is confined to the purchases by the Mills, exporters being altogether out of the market either for ready or forward. The transactions reported are 350 bales Bengal at Rs. 142 to Rs. 149, 300 bales Jalgaum at Rs. 167 to Rs. 168½, 300 bales Compta at Rs. 152½ to Rs. 157, and 200 bales Veerumgaum at Rs. 180 per candy.

WHEAT is more depressed than ever to-day, the accounts from Home being discouraging to a degree which the public telegrams scarcely express. Private quotations we hear would necessitate a decline to something like Rs. 3-8 per cwt. for Ek Dhani to render business practicable with any margin of profit, and it is not surprising therefore that even at a reduction of 2 annas per cwt. European firms who would be willing forward sellers find no buyers.

The receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday and Sunday were as follows:—

Cotton	523	bales.
Wheat	12,180	cwt.
Linseed	5,237	"
Rapeseed	2,050	"
Gingelly	1,145	"
Poppy Seed	903	"
Groundnuts	2,407	"

FREIGHTS continue exceedingly dull with very few engagements making. A Clan Line steamer is reported to have been fixed for a direct port U. K. at 17s. 6d., and another steamer is said to have accepted a Rangoon timber charter at Rs. 15 per ton.

EXCHANGE:—Rates opened this morning to a decline of 1-16d. from yesterday's closing rates, and for a time seemed very weak, with every prospect of a further drop. A steadier feeling, however, was apparent later, and in the afternoon the Banks were willing to sell forward again at current rates. We quote:

Bank Bills on demand..	1s. 5 3-32d. per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 5¼d. "
Do. 3 months' sight ..	1s. 5 7-32d. "
Credits 3 months' sight	1s. 5¼d. "
Francs 3 months' sight	1·83½ "

GOVERNMENT PAPER has steadied up again somewhat under purchases to cover contracts maturing to-morrow, and we quote Fours at Rs. 98 7-16, Four-and-a-half at Rs. 102½.

SHARES are fairly steady but not active. Bank of Bombays are down to Rs. 760. Mofussil Press are weaker at Rs. 437½, Treacher and Company are firm at 1,175. Spinning Mills with some some few exceptions are rather the turn dear.

COMMERCIAL ITEMS.

The New York *Financial Chronicle* received by the mail has the following respecting the new Silver certificates and their probable effect on the ultimate value of the metal:—

Some surprise has been expressed at the few transactions here in bullion certificates that have taken place. This is easily accounted for. The rapid decline in London would naturally arrest a movement hardly begun in New York, for there could be no transactions at the figures the early sales recorded. A mere check, therefore, does not prove anything with regard to the future. As yet there is no basis for independent action on the part of our bullion dealers, whatever may be their position in this particular later on. Until the accumulated stock of the metal deposited with the Trust Company has become so important as to restrict the commercial world's current supply, any dictation as to price is out of the question, and accumulations must be slow so long as they are confined to our own production. The aim, of course, is not to secure a market for bullion, but to make tuis the controlling market, and to accomplish that the world's supply must be so far turned this way as to compel London to take what it needs from us at our price. In other words, the proposition is to corner silver bullion just as we corner coffee or wheat or any other commodity. The excuse for the effort is that the European market is a dear market and not a test of the real value. So here is an opportunity for bullionists who have faith in the white metal to test their faith by their works; that is, overbid London, get hold of all the current production, dole it out as it may be wanted at such price as may suit the holder, and see what comes from the movement. To test the question fully only needs money and nerve. Of course merely holding our own production could have no other effect than to give other countries a market to sell on, and those who took part in it would find themselves, after a few years' trial, in much the same position as the Fidelity Bank in the matter of the wheat deal. New York must strike for the world's entire production, or the claim which is made with regard to the London market cannot be tested. Of course we are not expected to have faith in the venture, but those who think our views have all along been wrong ought to take hold of this affair and see it through.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA, DENTAL SURGEON, MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A.M. TO 5 P. M. Extracts teeth under N. O. Gas, No. 23, RAMPART ROW. Next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL." his is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY. Rs. 1-4. The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT" on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other. ∴ AGENTS WANTED.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLES ARE CUT ON APPROVED SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES AT RIGHT ANGLES TO THE AXIS OF THE CRYSTAL.

IN MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES it is not only the pebbles which are perfect. Special attention has also been given to the construction and finish of the frames to ensure the pebbles being placed exactly in the proper position for efficiently correcting the particular anomaly of refraction for which they are designed.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES stand unrivalled, and commaad the highest price, but for those who desire it, we supply also ordinary glass and Pebble Spectacles at Rs. 3 and Rs. 6 per pair, respectively.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, Ld. BOMBAY.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

O'REILLY—August 29, at Ganesh Khind, the wife of Edward O'Reilly, H E the Governor's Telegraph Office, of a daughter.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 31, 1887.

A PROPOSAL is before the Bombay Corporation which will test the capacity of the City Fathers to solve knotty questions. The broad throughfare which passes from south to north through Mody Bay under the name of the Frere Road, stops abruptly near the point at which the railway going to the Docks comes from west to east. Beyond lies Mazagon and a great deal of ground which needs urgently to be opened up. The continuance of the Frere Road northwards will not only open up a great deal of ground for building, but will furnish the harbour side to the north of the Prince's Docks with facilities for traffic which give possibilities of trade that it would not be easy to limit. What is needed in the first place is to bridge over some dozen lines of rails; to make approaches to the viaduct on the south and on the north, and to continue the road for a considerable distance right through Mazagon on to the northward. After much negotiation, protracted through years, a proposal has been elaborated under which the G. I. P. Railway Company would bridge over the lines on which the harbour side traffic now runs; while the Port Trust would make the approach to the bridge on the Mody Bay side, and the Municipality that on the north. The cost of these extensive works would come in round numbers to six lakhs, of which the share of the Port Trust would be about two lakhs that of the Municipality less than one lakh, and that of the Railway Company a little over three lakhs. If this statement of the proposal covered the whole scheme, there can be little doubt that the Municipality would give its concurrence, and then there would be no difficulty in carrying the undertaking through, for the Port Trust and the G. I. P. Railway have agreed to take upon themselves the shares of the burden apportioned to them. But the Port Trust contends that it is no part of the business of the Trust to assist the Municipality in carrying out a great municipal improvement, and that the only justification for their spending some two lakhs on one of the approaches to the viaduct is that it should lead to the opening out of a great thoroughfare through Magazon, which would bring the Port Trust property on the foreshores to the northward into communication with the Docks and with the Port Trust property on Mody Bay. Will the Municipality continue the Frere Road through Mazagon? If it will do so, the Port Trust will aid in the work by paying the cost of the approach to the overbridge on the south side If the Frere Road is only to be carried across the railway lines and to stop a few hundred yards beyond, it may so far as the Port Trust is concerned stop where it does now; the Port Trust has no object in contributing to the approaches to a bridge that will lead to nowhere in particular. This case is strong, and the Acting Municipal Commissioner Mr. Charles is prepared to submit it to the Corporation for approval; Mr. Ollivant having arrived at a general understanding to that effect with the G. I. P. Railway Company and the Port Trust.

The difficulty which arises is that the Corporation will, if it accedes to the condition which is held to be essential—that of agreeing to continue the Frere Road so that it may open up the Port Trust foreshore property to the northward—will incur an expenditure of eight lakhs for making of the roadway and for the land through which the road will be made and the acquisition of the houses—some of them very large and costly—which stand upon it. Why lay out eight lakhs of Municipal money to improve the Port Trust property when the Port Trust will only give some two lakhs towards the common undertaking? So expressed, the objection that the Corporation have to make the road would be at least as plausible as the case upon which the Port Trust rests its refusal to expend two lakhs unless the road be made. We seem to be in presence of a conflict between an unanswerable reason for making the road, and a reasonable objection to the outlay which the making of it will involve. If the road be not made now, it will, by the force of things, have to be made at some future time; of that there can be no doubt whatever. The northern foreshore will have sooner of later—and sooner rather than later—to be connected with the business centre of the City. There is no ground for compelling the Port Trust to bear a proportion of the cost, as there is to compel the Railway Company to build the bridge, which it is bound to provide for the overcoming of the obstruction to traffic created by its own lines from west to east. The whole burden will fall upon the City and the Railway Company unless an inducement be offered to the Port Trust to contribute a couple of lakhs to the cost. This the Trust is prepared to do now, but it may not see any necessity for doing so hereafter, if the City be compelled by the necessities of traffic to prolong the Frere Road northward from the railway overbridge. The way out of the difficulty is to agree to the proposal which will be submitted to-day to the Corporation, and in carrying the road northward recover the eight lakhs outlay by securing the frontages and selling them at the enhanced value which they will acquire from the making of the highway. The acquisition of even one-third of the Ripon Road frontages paid the expense of making the road, and left the ratepayers a profit of over thirty thousand rupees. Had the whole of the frontages been secured by the Municipality, the funds would have been obtained for opening up, free of cost to the City the part of the Flats south-west of the Ripon Road, and a new quarter would have been already added to Bombay. The principle is clear—secure for the ratepayers the difference between the value of the land before a road is made, and what becomes its value when the road is made, and the great works necessary for the opening up of remote parts of the City can be carried out without loss, and even with profit. Of course the owners whose land is required for the making of the new streets, must be compensated for the enforced sale; the rule in Europe governing such cases is to pay the full value of the land, plus ten per cent. for disturbance. The indirect profit arising from the enhanced value of land adjacent to new thoroughfares is an increment of which the City makes a clear present to land owners, so they are doubly paid, while the City makes the process of improvement self-supporting. This system has rebuilt Paris; and if it be wisely and prudently carried out Bombay, it will render possible many public improvements which will add immensely to the prosperity of the City.

It is a universally accepted axiom that there is trickery in all trades, but in none perhaps is it more unblushingly carried on than in the sale of horses, as many of our readers are no doubt aware to their cost. Mr. Wilfrid Blunt was accustomed to speak of the late Abdul Rahman Minee whose fame was not confined within the bounds of India, as the straightforward horse-dealer who made no dupes; but unfortunately all dealers are not like Abdul Rahman and the Arab proverb to be honest with the stranger is more honoured in the breach than in the observance. Bombay has always been celebrated as one of the principal markets for Arab horses; but connoisseurs assert that while the quantity of horse-flesh has never ceased to keep pace with a demand that is growing year by year the quality has sadly deteriorated in recent years. About a couple of years ago the Turkish Government, being alarmed at a threatened denudation of the Baghdad wilayet, where the purest breeds are reared, placed an embargo on the exportation of Arab horses, and since then very few well-bred animals have come to Bombay, with the result that all sorts of ill-bred creatures are palmed off upon unsuspecting purchasers as pure Arabs. In his report for 1886-7, Mr J K Grainger, Superintendent of Horse-Breeding Operations in this Presidency, asks a very pertinent question, "What becomes of Government bred stock?" The conclusion he comes to is that they are brought to the Bombay market where they are sold as Arabs This view is shared by Veterinary Surgeon Cooper, H.A.D., who has been assured by one owner that the two-year olds, which are one of the chief features of the Malegaon fair, were bought for the Bombay market, where they were sold as Arabs. This fact, while affording valuable evidence of the improvement that has taken place in country-breds, is not very creditable to the honesty of the dealers; and it is hoped the suggestion made by Mr. Grainger that the question as to what becomes of Government bred stock should be fully inquired into and carefully worked out will be adopted, with a view of protecting purchasers.

OUR attention has been called to the fact that although it is perfectly true, as stated in our account of the Assault-at-Arms at Poona, that there was a conspicuously disproportionate entry of Volunteers, the explanation is not to be found in any reluctance on their part to join in competitions of this kind. The prospectus shows that all events open to Volunteers were "open to all," including the drill instructors; in the strictly Military competitions the conditions were easier, but from these the Volunteers were excluded. The result was that the few Volunteers who did go up from Bombay found themselves pitted against none but instructors, for the soldiers took care, as a rule, not to enter for the open events, in which they would have had to compete against their own instructors. The Volunteers, in short, look upon the Poona prospectus as anything but a cordial invitation to them to join in the competition, Apart from the conditions which we have pointed out there was the refusal of travelling expenses to Volunteers, though an allowance was made under this head in other cases—a distinction perhaps of no great importance, though it obviously did not tend to an adequate representation of Volunteers at the tournament. For an example of a more equitable way of organizing a meeting of this kind the Volunteer Tournament held during the Jubilee festivities in Bombay last February may be pointed to. Here all comers were allowed to compete, and the Regulars entered without restriction, carrying off their full share of the ample prize money. The mistake seems to be that in opening the Poona tournament to Volunteers it has been opened on conditions that practically hinder the entrance of Volunteers. Possibly the mistake would not have occurred if a Volunteer officer had been included in the committee, and as there ought to be no difficulty in securing a representation of the Volunteer interest at Poona there seems so reason why at future tournaments there should be a noticeable paucity of Volunteer competitors.

THE P. and O. Co. have received a telegram from Aden saying that the Nizam with the outward mails may be expected at Bombay at 8-30 a.m. on Monday. There is obviously an error in the name of the steamer Rosetta given in the telegram from Aden, above.

THE prospectus of the Western India Fine Art Exhibition appears in another column. The exhibition will open at Poona on the 12th September.

IT is probable that the committee of experts now deliberating in London over that knotty subject, the Madras Harbour works, will recommend the Closing of the eastern entrance thereto, and the construction of a new entrance on the north-east, at a cost of, perhaps, half a million of money.

THE officers of the Uncovenanted Civil Service throughout India have determined to support the action taken by Mr. King, M.P., and the London Committee of I. U. C. S. Association. An influential meeting, held at Umballa in May, has been followed by similar meetings at Dharwar, Mooltan, at Waltair, and at Bellary, while another is to come off at Lucknow to-morrow. Everywhere it has been decided that the time has come for united action, and the reply of Lord Cross to the petition signed by 45 members of Parliament and presented by Mr. King seems to make it certain that the main questions at issue will before long be thoroughly sifted at the India Office.

Indian Engineering learns that one of the mines at Sitarampur has fallen in, inducing the settlement of a short length of a branch line of railway which serves several collieries. The latter mishap was soon set right.

SEVERAL complaints, apparently well founded, have been made of the unjust delay which, for no obvious reason, is allowed to take place in holding Court-Martials in the Lahore Division. The fault (the local paper believes) does not lie with the local officers; who, if they care at all for their men, must be as indignant as any, when a man, after being kept in confinement for a month of frightfully sultry weather, is at last brought up,—and acquitted. If the facts are as stated, a sharp reminder is necessary in high quarters.

A KNOTTY question of precedence cropped up recently at Madras on the occasion of the assembling of a Committee for the purpose of finally examining a probationer for the Commissariat Department. The Committee consisted of the Assistant Commissary General, a Captain of the Bedfordshire Regiment, the Hon. Mr. Barlow, Collector of Sea Customs, and Colonel Saunders, the Examiner of Commissariat Accounts. The question arose as to who was the president of this mixed board; the Commissarist Examiner was the senior Military Officer, but the Collector of Sea Customs, in point of precedence, was senior to him. For the time being Mr. Barlow waived his claims to sit as president in favour of Colonel Saunders, but a reference was made to Government to lay down an authoritative ruling on the question whether, in Boards of this kind, the senior Military Officer should sit as president irrespective of the rank and standing of the Civil Officer, and whether the Civil Officer should be considered as a member of the Committee or as simply attending it. The Government, in view to avoiding, in future, the inconvenience brought to notice, have laid down that a member of the Civil Service of less than eighteen years' standing should, if possible, be selected for service on Committees convened for the final examination of probationers for appointment to the Commissariat Department. As regards the position of Civilians on such Boards, it is held that they should be considered as members, and not merely attending them.

QUACK doctors should be on their guard. The August number of the *Indian Law Reports*, Calcutta Series, contains a very important ruling, the first of its kind, which will produce a great effect upon the quacks, who, especially in the mofussil, are as plentiful as blackberries. The following are the head notes only:—

A *kabiraj* undertook a comparatively simple operation on a man, using for his purpose an ordinary knife. The man died from hæmorrhage. The *kabiraj* was charged, under section 304 A of the Penal Code, with causing death by doing a rash and negligent act. It was contended that inasmuch as the prisoner had performed similar operations on previous occasions, it was not a rash act within the meaning of that section, and that at all events he was entitled to the benefit of section 88 of the Penal Code, as he did the act in good faith, without any intention to cause death, and for the benefit of the patient who had accepted the risk. *Held*—That as the prisoner was admittedly uneducated in matters of surgery, and having regard to the meaning of "good faith," as defined in sec. 52 of the Penal Code, he was not entitled to the benefit of sec. 88. *Held*, further, that sec. 88 did not apply to the case, as it was not shown by the accused, on whom the burden of proving that fact lay, that the deceased knew the risk he was running in consenting to the operation, and he could not therefore be said to have accepted the

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

LONDON, AUG. 29.*

The House of Commons has passed the Bill to facilitate the holding of small allotments.

ESCAPE OF AYUB KHAN.

It is reported from Teheran that Ayub Khan's party was recognized while travelling along the Sabzawar-Meshed Road, where the party divided, some going towards the South and the others on to Meshed.

[*Delayed in transmission.]

RUSSIA AND BULGARIA.

CONSTANTINOPLE, AUG. 28.

A fresh Circular Note has been addressed to the Powers by the Porte, explaining that Russia has made a proposal that General Emrath should go to Bulgaria as sole Regent, and summon a new Sobranje, which should proceed to elect a Prince.

CONSTANTINOPLE, AUG. 30.

England, Austria and Italy, replying to the Porte's Circular Note, have intimated their disapproval of the proposal made by Russia to send a General to Bulgaria.

MOVEMENT OF TROOPS TO HERAT BY THE AMIR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, AUG. 30.

The Amir at the end of last month sent two regiments of infantry to Herat *via* Hazaragat, and more are under orders for the same place.

AYUB KHAN.

Independent news from Meshed confirms Reuter's telegram that Ayub Khan was last heard of as striking southwards at Nishanpur. He therefore presumably means to move direct on Herat, and venture a repetition of his all but successful attempt of 1881

AFFAIRS IN BURMA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, AUG 30.

The official summary of news from Upper Burma up to the 26th states that a conspiracy was discovered at Mandalay, for which the Pokhan Prince and a large number of followers were arrested. The rising was to have taken place on the same night, but two Bohs failed to arrive, and the district rising was put off. The conspirators were caught after the meeting broke up.

The combined gangs on the borders of Ava and Kauksee have been thrice successfully attacked, and have suffered considerable loss. Two important captures were made in the Ava district.

In Yeu, Tun Hine, the supposed murderer of Hla Oo, has been murdered. In Chindwin, Sagaing, two thuggies were murdered.

The dacoits under Nga Moung have been driven with heavy loss from Kalagwee..

The Eastern and Southern Divisions are fairly quiet.

THE HYDERABAD RACES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, AUG. 30.

FIRST DAY.

FIRST RACE.—"The Pony Derby"—¾ mile. Rs. 125.

Capt. Chapman's Called Back	1
Mr. Henry's Hornblende	2
Mr. Derwent's Minstrel	3

Won by a neck. Time—1 min. 29 1-5 secs.

SECOND RACE.—"The Kotri Stakes"—5 furlongs. Rs. 75.

Capt. Mayne's Wenna	1
Mr. Derwent's Rhoda	2
Mr. Wells Cole's Mooltan	3

Won by a short head. Time—1 min. 16½ secs.

THIRD RACE—"The Eclipse Stakes"—1 mile. Rs. 150.

Mr. Pedley's Enderby	1
Capt. Rainsford's Garryowen	2
Mr. Grantham's Cobweb	3

Won by half a length. Time—2 mins. 0 3-5 secs.

FOURTH RACE.—"The Tanda Plate"—Round the course. Rs. 100.

Mr. Braid's Hermit	1
Mr. Pedley's Iris	2

Won by two lengths. The rest nowhere.

SECOND DAY.

FIRST RACE.—"The Pony Handicap"—Five furlongs. Rs. 100.

Mr. Henry's Hornblende	1
Capt. Chapman's Called Back	2
Capt. Mayne's Wenna	3

Won by a length. Time—1 min. 15 1-5 secs.

SECOND RACE.—"The Hacks' and Chargers' Stakes"—½ mile. Rs. 100.

Mr. Pedley's Balaam	1
Capt. Rainsford's Garryowen	2
Mr. Grantham's Cobweb	3

Won by half a length. Time—58 secs.

THIRD RACE.—"The Polo Scurry"—300 yards. Rs. 49. Two heats.

Capt. Dorling's Gambado	1 } Both
Mr. Broome's Gold Dust	2 } heats

Mr. Wells Coles Mooltan and Mr. Savile's The Brick also ran. Won in a canter. Time—1st Heat: 20 secs. 2nd Heat: 20½ secs.

FOURTH RACE.—"The Autumn Handicap"—1 mile. Rs. 125.

Mr. Henry's Hornblende	1
Mr. Pedley's Enderby	2
Mr. Derwent's Minstrel	3

Capt Rainsford's Garryowen also ran. Won by eight or ten lengths. Time—2 mins.

THIRD DAY.

FIRST RACE.—A Match. 5 furlongs.

Mr. Pedley's Balaam	1
Hr. Henry's Minstrel	2

Won by two lengths. Time—1 min. 15⅘ secs.

SECOND RACE.—"The Cornea Handicap"—3 furlongs. Rs. 99,

Capt. Mayne's Wenna	} 1
Capt. Dorling's Gambado	}

This race resulted in a dead heat, and on being run off again, Wenna won. Mr. Barnett Ramsay's Diadem, Mr. Henry's Rhoda and Mr. Wells Cole's Mooltan also ran. Time—43 secs.

THIRD RACE.—"The Grand Annual"—About 1½ miles. Rs. 150.

Mr. Burnett Ramsay's Diadem	1
Mr. Grantham's Quaker	2

Capt. Dorling's Mystic fell and Capt. Mayne's Wenna refused to start. The race was won by 300 yards.

FOURTH RACE.—"The Burma Consolation Stakes"—Round the course. Rs. 150.

Mr. Pedley's Enderby	1
Mr. Henry's Minstrel	2
Capt. Chapman's Called Back	3

Won by half a length. Time—2 min. 34 secs.

FIFTH RACE.—"The Stewards' Handicap"—¾ mile. Rs. 99.

Mr Pedley's Balaam	1
Capt Rainsford's Garry Owen	2
Mr Grantham's Cobweb	3

Won by half a length. Time—1 min. 30 secs.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MAILS.

ADEN, AUG. 30.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Rossetta, with the English mails of the 19th instant, left here for Bombay at 2 p.m. to-day; and the same Co.'s steamer Nizam left for Colombo and Calcutta at 3 p.m. to-day.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Carthage, which left Bombay with the homeward mails on the 23rd instant, arrived here at 10 p.m. yesterday.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, AUG. 29.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Kangra left here for Bombay and Kurrachee this morning.

MARSEILLES, AUG. 29.

The Anchor Line steamer Asia arrived here from Bombay to-day.

PORT SAID, AUG. 29.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Henzada left here this evening, homeward bound from Bombay and Kurrachee.

SUEZ, AUG. 29.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Siam arrived here this morning from Bombay.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Sinclair, from Calcutta, Madras and Colombo, arrived here this evening.

HONGKONG, AUG. 30.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Venetia (extra) left here for Bombay at 6 p.m. yesterday.

COLOMBO, AUG. 30.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s steamer Elektra left here for Bombay to-day at noon.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, AUG. 29.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady. Surats steady.

Good Fair Dhollera	3¼

The Manchester market has been steady.

4 per cent. Rupee Paper	70¾
4½ per cent. "	73
3 per cent. Consols for account	101½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	101⅛
4½ per cent. French Rentes	108¼

Bar Silver nothing doing.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(AUGUST 30.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—*Via* Herat, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect *Via* Amoor, perfect
CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.
Mauritius mail closes "Aden" noon (Saturday) third.
Australian line interrupted beyond Darwin.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE Government have sanctioned the continuance next year of the grant of the ninety days' special Burma privilege leave to any officer who for good and sufficient reasons may have been prevented from availing himself of it this year. Any officer however to whom the Burma leave may be granted will not be entitled to the ordinary sixty days' privilege leave in addition.

COLONEL H. A. MCNAIR, Bengal Infantry, has been transferred from Umballa to Fort William for general duty.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL B. J. GOLDIE is temporarily transferred from the Umballa Division to the Rawal Pindi Command Military Works, with a view to his officiating as Superintending Engineer during Colonel B. Lovett's absence on privilege leave.

THE following appointments are made:—

12th Bengal Cavalry.—Lieutenant-Colonel G. R. J. Shakespear to be Second-in-Command, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel G. C. Jackson, but to continue seconded while holding the appointment of Second-in-Command of the 10th Bengal Lancers; Captain J. B. Lynch to be Second-in-Command, *sub pro tem.*, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel Shakespear; and Captains W. B. Wilson, G. U. Browne and H. Goad, Squadron Commanders, to move up in grade succession.

45th Sikhs.—Lieutenants G. H. deL. Lacy and J. E. Waterfield have been appointed Adjutant and Quartermaster respectively

CAPTAIN G. E. EVEN, 21st Bombay Infantry, has been attached to the Intelligence Branch, Quartermaster-General's Department, as an unpaid Attache.

THE Government of India have sanctioned the following changes in the Annual Reliefs:—

Cavalry—7th Dragoon Guards, Mhow to Umballa; 2nd Dragoon Guards, Umballa to Sialkot; and 6th Dragoon Guards, Sialkot to Mhow.

Artillery—K-B. R. H. A., Rawal Pindi to Umballa; and N-B. R. H. A., Umballa to Rawal Pindi.

The signalling class at Fort Monro will be discontinued in future, and a larger class, to meet the requirements of the whole Punjab Frontier Force, will be formed at Abbottabad.

General Purves, Commanding the Presidency District, has proceeded to Darjeeling on leave, and will command from that station.

THE following re-distribution of troops in Lower Burma has been sanctioned by the Government of India, with the assent of the Chief Commissioner of Burma:—

Rangoon—29th Madras Infantry and a Wing of the 30th Madras Infantry, if barrack accommodation be available.

Moulmein District: Head-quarters at Moulmein. Wing, 30th Madras Infautry, with detachments at Bilin and Thatone.

Prome and Bassein District: Wing 7th Madras Infantry, with detachments at Prome, Bassein, Henzada, Myanoung and Maitagunda.

Thayetmyo District: Head-quarters at Thayetmyo. 7th Bombay Native Infantry, with detachments at Shandatgyi, Yenama, Zandangaung, Lenge, Sainaing, Pyinchung and Sinbaungiyi.

Tounghu District: Head-Quarters at Tounghu. 26th Madras Infantry, with detachments at Gyobin and Shwegyin.

THERE are now 17 troops of Mounted Infantry serving in Upper Burma.

ARMY SIGNALLERS at field days are to carry their rifles slung across their backs, in order that they may be able to use them if required. They will also wear the expense pouch. In marching past the signallers will carry their flags and have their rifles slung across their backs.

CRICKET.

THE ELPHINSTONE CRICKET CLUB *VS.* THE ORDNANCE CRICKET CLUB.

THE above match was played on the Esplanade on Saturday last. Play commenced at 2·20. The Elphinstonians went in first and put together 67. Doctor headed the list with 16, compiled in his usual careful style. He was finely caught at mid-off by Calhoun from a low catch off Cruickshank. A deadly shooter from Walsh did for Cooper, who retired with only a single. Bhedwar contributed 14 in splendid style. The rest did not do much, except H. Masani and Vakil. The bowling of Cruickshank and Walsh, who were very much on the spot, could not be trifled with. The Ordnance men went to the wickets at about 4-15. Cruickshank and Calhoun began well; but after 3 were scored Calhoun was unfortunately run out. Bhedwar now trundled in grand form, taking wickets one after another. At 5, when the score stood at 15 for 7 wickets, a very heavy shower of rain made the wicket quite boggy, and stumps were drawn.

The following is the score:—

THE ELPHINSTONE CRICKET CLUB.

Doctor, c Calhoun, b Cruickshank	16
Masani, c Warmsley, b Walsh	9
Vakil, b Cruickshank	10
Cooper, b Walsh	1
Bhedwar, c Warmsley, b Walsh	14
Davar, b Walsh	2
Langrana, c Calhoun, b Cruickshank	0
Spencer, c Walsh, b Cruickshank	2
Mistry, c Pincent, b Cruickshank	7
Dadina, not out	4
Pochaji, b Walsh	1
Extra	1
Total	67

THE ORDNANCE CRICKET CLUB.

Cruickshank, run out, b Mistry	2
Calhoun, run out, b Bhedwar	0
Gainher, b Mistry	1
Walsh, b Bhedwar	0
Warmsley, b Bhedwar	0
Watkins, b Bhedwar	0
Pincent, not out	2
Howard, b Bhedwar	0
Kennedy, not out	5
Goldsworthy and Evans, to bat.	
Extras	5
Total	15

"THE SALVATION FIFTY."

By the Rubattino steamer Balduino on Monday a batch of fifty "officers" of the Salvation Army arrived in Bombay *en route* for the Coimbatore "training home." In the evening a "welcome meeting" was held in the Alfred Theatre, to which the party, consisting for the greater part of young women, marched in procession, headed by their band and carrying flaming torches. The exterior of the theatre was ablaze with hundreds of burning butties, while the interior of the building was crowded with Europeans, who, impelled by curiosity rather than by sympathy, went to see and hear them. A few native Christians were present, and here and there one or two apparently highly amused Parsees and Hindus. Soldiers formed a proportion of the audience, and these and many others did not hesitate to jeer Commissioner Fakir Singh (Mr. Tucker) and to imitate his peculiar laugh and extraordinary giggling mode of speech, but his appeal to them "Steady, please lads, steady," was good-naturedly complied with, and beyond accompanying the singing with a heavy stamping of feet, they behaved with the utmost decorum. The "officers" were ranged on the stage, and were attired in their new costumes. The men wore turbans, jerseys, dhoties and scarves, their heads were shaven after the native fashion; and on their foreheads were painted grotesque red poojah marks. They had bare legs and feet, and their appearance was ludicrous to a degree. The dress of the women was somewhat more becoming. They had the white sarees, frequently worn by native Christian women, red jerseys and white petticoats after the fashion of those worn by an ayah, their feet also being uncovered. The band is said to contain a lady of culture and refinement, the Hon. Emma Sugden, sister to the present Lord St. Leonards, but the appearance of none of them is particularly intellectual; and judging from their provincialisms in speech and general deportment, it would appear that the officers are taken from the lower working class to which, with rare exceptions, belong the whole "soldiers" of the Army at home.

After "knee drill," by which they mean prayer, a healthy-looking young woman sang a song descriptive of her condition before and after salvation. She told how her—

". . bonnet was tore and her shoes went clack, clack,
Her frocks went to 'Uncle's' and never came back;
But Captain Salvation had fetched them away,
Salvation for ever; Salvation hooray."

The next verse related how before salvation, her—

"Cupboard was empty and she was near dead,
But now she had plenty of butter and bread."

Here she was interrupted by the ex-Commissioner, who, suddenly inspired, observed, "Nay sister, praised be God. Now you have curry and rice instead." Seizing upon the words, the girl set them in her rhyme:

"Our cupboards were empty, and we were near dead,
But now we've got curry and rice instead.
Salvation, Salvation, Salvation hooray,
Salvation for ever; Salvation hooray."

Next was introduced Captain Bratt, who, said, Mr. Tucker, had not yet got his Indian name, but he had been saved from the very depths of sin. The captain after singing a song said that six years ago he would not have dreamt of entering a place of worship, unless it were to make a row. He used to serve the devil with all his might and was always doing something towards damning and blasting his soul. "Yes," added Mr. Tucker, "his mother always prophesied that he would come to the gallows before he was twenty, and I'll tell you how bad he was: he used to creep into his mother's room when she was asleep and steal the purse from under her pillow."

Captain Stone having addressed a few words to the audience, Mr. Tucker explained that the fifty they saw on that stage were the brightest and grandest Jubilee gift that had yet been made. No missionary scheme from the time of St. John himself had been planned and carried out on such a scale as this. This was their first, last, and only night in Bombay for a long time to come. They knew Bombay would not hear them, and that the money to bring them to India, it was needless to say, was not raised there. They were all for the Tamil country. They were going to Coimbatore next day, where there were already seventy-four. Their only pay was about £5 per year, or Re. 1 a week. Bombay did not encourage them in their work. The police were not their friends, nor yet were the Railway authorities, for the latter had refused to grant them the same concession which was granted to theatrical companies—the privilege of travelling second class for third class fares.

A collection was here made, after which Mr. Tucker said that now this was done, he would tell them how they had found money to come out with. He might inform them that a gentleman, who was very well known in India, but who would not have his name made public, had given them a cheque for £5,000. It cost them £1,000 to come out, and the first thing he got when he landed was a letter which had awaited his arrival, containing another cheque from the same gentleman for £1,000.

The "daughter of the Cornish orator" next addressed the meeting, then a Guzerati convert, and then a young girl named Farrington, who was followed by a Singhalese convert, whom Mr. Tucker (or Fakir Singh, as he prefers it), described as a living exemplification of the efficacy of a collection as a means of grace. He used to pray that he might have a good day's work, that out of his meagre pay he might give a cent or two to the Salvation Army. He did not know what or who their God was, but he prayed to the God of the Salvation Army. The man then sang an "Army" song greatly to the amusement of the audience, and concluded by ejaculating "Jesus died me Calvary, Salvation Army; berry good Salvation Army!"

Captain Hindmarsh, a young woman, next spoke. Fakir Singh informed the gathering that this earnest officer, knowing that in some parts of India she would have very bad water to drink, had sought to accustom herself to it by mixing mud with the water she drank on boardship, and she had also mixed quantities of pepper in water to acquire a taste for chillies!

Staff Captain Leith, who is to be matron of the Training Home, admitted that at the call of the Army she had left a widowed mother in the north of Scotland to come out here—probably to her death.

Concluding the meeting, Fakir Singh announced that Major Weersooriye had been promoted to be Colonel. He was the first black "bishop" in India, and had charge of 120 "clergy."

Knee drill was again engaged in, and the meeting was closed.

The officers who are to be known as the Jubilee fifty partook of their first breakfast ashore on Monday morning, consisting of rice and dhall, when they were informed by Fakir Singh that this was henceforward to be their sole food. They answered cheerfully that it was the best and sweetest dish they had ever tasted, and at the evening meeting two or three of them declared that the day in Bombay was the happiest they had spent in their lives. The party left the Bori Bunder Terminus by the early afternoon train in two ordinary third class carriages which the General Traffic Manager had arranged should run through to Coimbatore. A considerable number of spectators had assembled at the station, and as the train left the platform the band struck up a lively air. All endeavoured to assume an appearance of light-heartedness, but traces of melancholy were discernible on the faces of more than one of the poor girls, whose enthusiasm has led them to leave home and friends, on what is at best a perilous enterprise.

THE AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHIC EXHIBITION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you kindly let me know through your valuable paper, whether the photographs exhibited in the Amateur Photographic Society's exhibition, were exposed, developed, touched, printed, mounted and finished by the exhibitors themselves, or whether they received the kind help of some very accommodating professional photographers—Yours, &c.,

AMATEUR.

MEHMANDARS AND MAHARAJAHS.

OUR London correspondent writes:—I do not think that any member of Parliament, who wishes to know more about Maharajah Holkar's departure, a few days before the great Jubilee Review at Aldershot, and without taking formal leave of her Majesty, will be deterred from trying to satisfy his curiosity by the letter which Sir Lepel Griffin sends to the *Pall Mall Gazette*. If the Maharajah's "disquiet when in Europe"—it is not denied that he was not happy here—"and the abandonment of a large part of his projected tour were due to domestic reasons and the ill-health of relatives who urged his immediate return," it seems strange that he did not proceed direct to India instead of breaking his journey on the Continent, where he may still be for aught we know. The public—that is the Anglo-Indian public—are prepared to believe that as the Agent to the Governor-General for Central India says, the Secretary of State for India and Sir Edward Bradford, the Political Secretary at the India Office, "did everything in their power to make the Maharajah's stay agreeable," but those high officials are only indirectly responsible for the mistakes that have been made.

The office of Mehmandar was created for the purpose of seeing that Indian subjects of her Majesty when they visited England were assured a cordial welcome, and generally assisted in those matters where a stranger requires help I do not wish to say anything disagreeable about the present amiable incumbent of the office, but anyone who is at all behind the scenes knows that the Mehmandarship as at present constituted does not fulfil all the wishes of those who were instrumental in calling it into existence. Mr. Godley, the Permanent Under-Secretary, is said to be in favour of its abolition: but I have heard it suggested in more than one influential quarter that instead of doing away with it altogether, it would be better to attach it to the Lord Chamberlain's Department.

Everybody must admit that the India Office knows more about economical questions than matters of etiquette, and it seems to me, and doubtless will to some of your readers, that the suggestion to remove the Mehmandar from Charles Street to St. James's Palace is one that is worth consideration. The question may seem to some extent a trivial one, but it is really very important, and might well engage the attention of the Secretary of State, who is at present probably unaware of the reasons why the existing system should be amended. At any rate, whether the office of Mehmandar is abolished or reorganized, I hope Lord Cross may see his way to carry out one slight reform. As your readers are aware, the duties of the Mehmandar are not confined to dancing attendance on India princes when they are summoned to Court, though it is only on those rare occasions that the public hears anything of him. He is supposed to be the guide, philosopher and friend of any respectable native who may require his assistance. I am told that if an Indian gentleman wishes, for instance, to be presented at Court, elaborate inquiries are set on foot to ascertain if he is socially eligible for that honour. It would save the Mehmandar's staff considerable trouble, and visitors some little annoyance, if an intimation could once for all be made to Indian gentlemen meditating a trip to Europe that upon the production of proper credentials everything necessary would be done for them without further ado It not only causes less trouble, but is in many other respects preferable that they should be accredited in India, where they are known, rather than that their friends in England, who may be widely scattered, should have to be hunted up for the purpose. Sir John Gorst is to be further questioned about the Indian princes this evening. The *St. James's Gazette*, which is inclined to believe that their Highnesses have not been properly treated, says "the unhappy part of the business is that whatever ill may have been done, it is not easy to suggest a remedy." I think I have suggested above a means by which at least a portion of the recent blunders may be prevented in future. The two Politicals who came with the princes from your side, Colonel G. R. Goodfellow and Colonel Charles Wodehouse, have been made Companions of the Order of the Indian Empire.

VISIT OF LEARNED SOCIETIES TO THE ORIENTAL MUSEUM AND INSTITUTE AT WOKING.

FOLLOWING upon the visit of the Victoria Institute, on Saturday, the 30th July, under Professor Stokes (President of the Royal Society) of several members of the Council of the Society of Arts and of eminent Orientalists, was that of members of the Conference on the Law of Nations, who, headed by the Hon. Judge C. U. Peabody, of New York, the honorary secretary Dr. F. J. Tomkins, Mr. H. W. Freeland, Mr. G. Hawkins of Nebraska, Messrs. Arakawa and Seki of Japan, and Mr. R. Lebal of Paris, met at a literary picnic given by Dr. Leitner at the Oriental Institute at Woking on Tuesday, the 2nd August. After a discussion on certain points of Eastern Laws, the party inspected the Museum, which is arranged so as to compare Eastern and Western archæology and art topographically and chronologically, and the Library, which is rich in books and manuscripts. The sites for an Indian Art Industrial Village and of a Dharmasala to be constructed in response to an appeal from the respectable Hindu community were next inspected, as were also the foundations of several other edifices. The Art Gallery and Sanscrit Journal of the Institute attracted special attention. Dr. Leitner gave an account of the object of the Museum, showing the historical element in the mythological exhibits; the influence of the religious "motive" in the various Art industries of India, and that of Greek art in the days of Alexander the Great, on Buddhistic sculpture, contrasting it with similar specimens which are known as Græco-Egyptian and Græco-Persian. A distinguished visitor now staying at the Institute is Sayid Ali Belgrami, an eminent Arabic and Sanscrit scholar, and Director of Mines in Hyderabad, who is actively prosecuting professional inquiries in Europe, but who is also engaged on a task connected with a hitherto unexplored field in Arabic literature. A native of Hunza, whose language, it is believed, will throw unexpected light on Aryan philology, was also in attendance. The ethnographical and linguistic material of the countries between the English and the Russian possessions in Asia, Wakhan, Chitral, Yasin, Hunza, Badakhshan, Kafiristan, &c., which cannot be utilised too soon for the benefit alike of science and of the British Government, finally attracted the attention of the distinguished visitors, who left expressing their gratification at the opportunity afforded to them of visiting an Institute which is *sui generis* in Europe. We understand that visits by other learned bodies are in contemplation to inspect the abundant material which has been brought together at Woking in illustration of their respective specialities.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, AUG. 29.—Pressure has increased over the whole of India, but unequally; the rise is greatest in North Punjab, where it is a tenth of an inch. A very shallow depression covers Behar, the Eastern districts of the N.-W Provinces, and the adjacent portions of Central India and the Central Provinces. The Bombay current is very steady, and slightly above the average force. The Bengal current is blowing more strongly at the head of the Bay, and the winds are stronger in the Gangetic plain, and show an easterly indraught to the area of depression. Rain has fallen as local showers in some cases; very heavy in Northern India and general in Bombay, the Central Provinces, some parts of Central India and Madras. The following rainfalls indicate its distribution:—Mussoorie, 9 inches; Masulipatam, Neemuch and Silchar, 3 inches; Agra, Jhansi, Morar, Karwar and Goa, 2 inches; Mangalore, Seoni, Pachmarhi, Nowgong, Allahabad and Delhi, 1 inch.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.	Fort.	Esplanade.	Colaba.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.
Previously registered..	73 29	74 45	70 61	69 7
Aug. 29, Monday	1 05	1 17	0 95	1 41
" 30, Tuesday	0 46	0 24	0 58	.....
Total	74 80	75 86	72 14	70 51
Total corresponding date of last year	84 45	91 14	86 25	89 94

FRENCH TRAVELLERS IN CENTRAL ASIA.

A TELEGRAM from our Simla correspondent, a few days ago, recounted the strange experiences of the French travellers, Messrs. Bonvalot, Capus, and Pepin, in Central Asia—how their followers had deserted them, robbing them of their horses and baggage, and how, in crossing the Alai Mountains, they had to wade through snow seven feet deep, to travel at night to avoid avalanches, and to follow the track of wolves in order to find the road. These gentlemen were sent on a scientific mission to Central Asia by the French Minister of the Interior, their object being, according to one story, to carry out botanical and zoological research, and according to another to trace and examine the route taken by Alexander the Great in his invasion of India. They left Europe some twenty months ago, and visited Russian Turkestan and Bokhara, where, of course, they had but little difficulty in carrying on their work. Their troubles began when they ventured into the misruled districts of the Upper Oxus. Being turned back by the Afghan authorities, when trying to cross the Oxus at the Kilik Ferry, they struck out to the eastwards, and eventually reached the Pamir, where they fell among thieves, the Khirghiz plundering them at times even of their scanty food supplies. They managed, however, to continue their journey, and as their supply of ready money was not all stolen they succeeded in hiring transports among such tribesmen as proved friendly. Even these, however, showed their avarice, charging 24 francs per day for each pony hired. M. Bonvalot's idea was to reach the Oxus east of the Victoria Lake and thence to cross into Hunza by way of the Kilik Pass. Luckily the party were turned back from the Kilik: had they entered Hunza their lives would not have been worth many days purchase, for it was in that Khanate that Colonel Lockhart was in danger when exploring the Hindu Kush.

M. Bonvalot and his companios reached Langar in Wakhan, 70 miles east of the Afghan post of Kila Panjab, in April, but there heard that the Afghan authorities intended seizing them. They thereupon made forced marches to the Baroghil Pass and began the passage of the Hindu Kush. As in Colonel Lockhart's case the hardships to be endured were very great. The snow was breast high and the sun sufficiently powerful to melt it partially in the day time. The travellers had therefore to make a road through it for themselves, a work requiring endurance of no mean kind. Their ponies and some of their followers died, but the Hindu Kush was at last passed and then the journey southwards along the Yarkhun River to Mastuj was made in safety. Here they were well treated by the Chitral authority, who, however, did not allow them to pass until word had been sent to the Government of India. The latter did all in their power to help them on to Kashmir, and the Chitral Chief alsobehaved in the kindest way. The adventurous travellers on their arrival in Chitral were absolutely destitute: their very shoes had been worn off their feet and they had to find a substitute in leather thongs bound over such coverings as they could improvise. They have to thank the personal interest of the Viceroy for the further progress they made in their travels. They were not only released at the instance of his Excellency, but, having been robbed of nearly everything they possessed, were helped by him with Rs. 3,000 to enable them to come to India.

The *Simla Argus* has interviewed the adventurous travellers, and as the result of its inquiries, it gives the following hurried account of their remarkable experiences:—

The travellers started from Krasnovodsk with the object of tracing and examining the route taken by Alexander the Great in his invasion of India. On the way they visited Persia, going as far as Teheran and staying in that country several months. They were very successful in following almost step by step the march of the Macedonian army, which moved in three parallel columns. On the borders of Afghanistan they were, unfortunately for the interests of archæogy, turned back and were obliged to go northwards to Samarkand, after exploring Russian Turkestan and the newly conquered provinces of Turkomania, From Samarkand, after several fruitless attempts to strike south, in which they were forced to turn back by the hostility of the natives, they at last took the direction of Kashmir through the Pamir steppes. It was winter when they travelled, and the entire country was ice-bound. Their previous experience had taught them how to deal with the semi-barbarous tribes that people that part of Asia, and although their escort was comparatively small, they over came every difficulty they encountered through the perverseness or ill-will of the inhabitants. Their method of managing them was very summary. A band of Chinese, several hundred strong, at first barred their way. A direct attack on such a force would have been fatal. Our travellers invited, after friendly parley, two of the chiefs to take tea with them. Their invitation threw the Chinese off their guard, and the guests came without any suspicion of what was in store for them. They were promptly seized and treated so roughly that the whole band was cowed and allowed the little party to pass unmolested. A gathering of Afghan subjects was managed in the same manner and at nearly every point of their journey after they entered the Pamir, they had to obtain their guides and supplies by threats and often by force. Had they acted otherwise, they would have perished at the very outset of their march. What made a very effective impression on the barbarians were Winchesters and revolvers; they believed that the former contained an inexhaustible charge of ammunition, while the latter small weapon surprised them not only by the distance it carried (over 300 yards), but also because it apparently never required reloading. A third weapon which our travellers also invariably carried was a dagger.

The marching in the snow was extremely difficult and harassing. For a few days a kind of road existed; after that the party followed wolf tracks in the snow, and, in doing so often found their way stopped by a precipice. Even when they were on a beaten track, they had to clear it of snow in order to render it practicable. The snow was often 8 feet deep, and for several days the average progress per day was about 4 miles. One day they could accomplish only 2½ miles. The pure white snow and the clear cloudless skies made the glare and the reflected heat very unbearable. Our Frenchmen were completely muffled up, leaving only air hole through which to breathe. Nevertheless M. Pepin found little protection under his goggles, and for some days his eyes were inflamed, and he was all but blind. The Kirghiz followers covered their lips with the leaves of a certain plant, smeared their faces thick with charcoal and mud, and wore a sort of heavy veil of horse-hair over their eyes and forehead. Nevertheless chapped faces and especially lips were extremely common.

Besides the difficulty caused by the snow, the great elevation at which the travellers were, rendered motion excessively painful. In one pass (about 18,000 feet) at every few steps they had to throw themselves on their backs panting for their life. M. Capus counted his pulse several times; after 30 paces the number of beats rose from 76 to 170!

The party started with about 200 horses; they reached Chitral with hardly any, the rest having perished on the way. Want of carriage compelled the travellers to abandon most of their baggage, including a valuable collection of plants. For several weeks preceding their arrival at Chitral, the Frenchmen had to journey entirely on foot.

We will now close this hurried account, which we have obtained from personal enquiry, by saying that the Frenchmen compose a party of scientific exploration sent out by the French Government. Two of them are scientists, the third (M. Pepine) is an artist.

A Russian gentleman, residing at Paris, and owner of gold mines in his own country, has sent them a spontaneous gift of Rs. 6,000. This has enabled them to pay back the Rs. 3,000 so kindly lent them by the Viceroy. They have however been obliged to receive another sum of Rs. 5,000 from our Foreign office to enable them to reach their native country. They left Simla early yesterday morning, and proceed *viâ* Lahore to Kurrachee to catch the Hall Line steamer. We wish them Godspeed and the rest they have richly earned. An official account of their travels will be ready for publication in about 2 years.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore to every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 8s. 6d. per bottle. Sold wholesale by Anglo-American Drug Co., Limited, 31, Farringdon road, London.

THE AMEER'S TOOTHACHE.

AN up-country paper tells us that Mr. O'Meara, the well-known dentist, meditates an expedition to Kabul, at the invitation of Abdur Rahman. Our Afghan ally is no exception to Shakespear's axiom that "there was never yet a philosopher that could endure the toothache patiently," and he is anxious to have recourse to Mr. O'Meara's skill in dentistry. Commenting on the contemplated visit, the *Saturday Evening Journal* says:—

Mr. O'Meara's friends will unite in hoping that his ministrations may soothe the agonies of our ally, but he would do well to reflect that in thus entering the lion's den he carries his life in his hands.

The Amir belongs to a type evolved by the uncontrolled exercise of absolute power. He is a lineal descendant of those ladies of ancient Rome whose slave-girls were flogged to death for overheating a bath or breaking some jewelled accessory of the toilette. Quite recently he ordered his body-physician to be decapitated simple because his own suffering from a large boil on the neck were temporarily increased by the application of a "drawing" lotion. Who shall guarantee our popular practitioner from a like fate, should his skilful hands fail in affording his Highness immediate relief? Not our F. O., for the catastrophe would have its comic side, and would certainly not be regarded as a *casus belli*. The illustrious patient would therefore be undeterred by any considerations of policy from wreaking an illogical vengeance.

Mr. O'Meara may take courage when he reflects on the *Sangfroid* shown in like predicament by a little hairdresser during Suwarrow's Italian campaign of 1799. That fiercest of Tartar Generals was notoriously careless of his personal appearance, and at a time when the razor ruled supreme in armies and polite society, he often wore a beard of several weeks' growth. After a successful siege, however, he resolved on indulging in the luxury of a clean shave, and sent for a local barber to reap the loathly stubble of his cheeks and chin. The professor was a puny man, but his spirits rose superior to his order and profession. He was not dismayed when he saw the despot cock a pistol and place it on the table at his elbow, nor when he heard him roar out "The instant you cut me I'll blow your brains out."

He only bowed, seized his awkward customer by the nose, and deftly did his duty. When all was over, Suwarrow eyed him with curiosity and growled out: "Well, you're a plucky fellow! You must know that I am a man of my word, and yet your hand didn't tremble?" "Your Excellency," rejoined brave Figaro, with another bow, "I had no cause for fear. Had my razor slipped I wouldn't have waited to be shot. I would have slit your Excellency's throat from ear to ear!" The General was delighted at this sally, attached the little man to his person; and refused to be shaved by any other hand during the rest of his stay in the Sunny South.

Mr. O'Meara may also take heart of grace from the thought that gentlemen of his profession are, like ambassadors, privileged beings. Mr. Evans, the well-known American dentist, long domiciled in France, boasts that his fingers have visited the mouths of all the crowned heads of Europe, and he is certainly on intimate and even affectionate terms with many who are hedged about with a particular divinity. Perhaps it is that he knows too much to be snubbed with impunity, for the nature of his craft favours confidences between patient and operator, and State secrets are sometim

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE P and O Co's extra mail steamer left Bombay yesterday for China, under Captain G C Brookes, laden with mails and a cargo of opium, twist cotton and sundries.

THE ship Leading Wind, 1,159 tons, Captain R. W. Bray, arrived in the Bombay harbour yesterday afternoon, laden with a cargo of sugar from Mauritius which port she cleared on the 13th instant.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Pemba, 986, Captain W H Rothwell, arrived in Bombay yesterday morning from Busreh (Aug 17) calling at the Persian Gulf ports and Karachi. She has come laden with a general cargo and fifty chests of opium and the following passengers on board :—Miss Alcock, Mr. Nickson, Mr Sandback, Mrs D Norosji and three children; and fifty deck.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.
30TH AUGUST, 1887.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Hydaspes	1800	G. Scrivoner	A	P. & O. S. N. Co.
„ Victoria	2205	W. Russell	B	W. & A. Graham & Co.
„ D. Baldnino	3044	J. G. Dodero	F	F. Bozzoni.
„ C. Graham	1911	T. White	G	F. Muir & Co.
„ Kt. of St. John	2286	J. L. Shiell	K	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Rosario	1221	McKay	L	F. Muir & Co.
„ Eden Hall	2353	McDougal	M	E. Bates & Co.
„ Huzara	1336	Campbell	N	B. I. S. N. Co.
„ Inchulva	1453	Hough	O	Beyts Craig.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
30	Pemba (s)	Rothwell	P. Gulf & Karachi.
	Deccan (s)	Case	China.
	Leading Wind	Bray	Mauritius, Aug. 13.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
30	Henry Balckow (s)	Hughes	Persian Gulf.
	Lombardy (s)	Brookes	China.
	Surat (s)	Parfitt	London via Trieste.

The following vessels were entered outwards yesterday :—
Steamer Hydaspes, for China and Australia.
„ D. Baldino, for Genoa, &c.

KARACHI.

ARRIVALS.
Aug.
20 Hypatia s ..... Peterson .... Aden.
21 Empire s ..... Davies ..... Batoum.
21 Sinquasi ..... Richard .... Mauritius.
25 Arabia s ..... Kendall .... Bombay.

DEPARTURES.
Aug.
25 Arabia s ..... Kendall .... Persian Gulf.
Pachumba s ..... Livingstone Bombay.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 29.

Anderson, Brigd Genl, Bo, Staff Corps, on leave, from Poona.
Worsley, Col, Bl Infantry, on leave, from Delhi.
Charles, Lt-Col, R A, from leave from England.

August 30.

Gaisford, Capt, Mad, Rl Scots Fus, on leave, from Rangoon

DEPARTURES.—AUGUST 28.

Twynan, Major, Medl R A, from privilege leave, to Kamptee.

AUGUST 29.

Anderson, Brig Genl, Bo Staff Corps, to rejoin, to Nasirabad

AUGUST 30.

Buller, Lt Col, Bl Rifle Brigrade, on duty, to England
Eales, Lt, Bl, 4th Bn, Rifle Brigade, on leave, to England
Coker, Col, Bo, Durham L I, on half-pay, to England
Lloyd, Col, Bo, 1st Greandiers, on leave, to England
Marsh, Lt Col, Bl, 9th L I, on priv leave, to England.
Peyton, 2nd Lt, Bo, 7th Drag Guards, from leave, to Mhow
Worsley, Col, Bl Infantry, to reside, in England
Gaisford, Capt, Mad Rl Soots Fus, on leave, to England.
Vincent, Majr, Bo, 18th C I Horse, to rejoin. to Goona.
Vincent, Lt, Bo, P W O Grenadeers, from leave, to Ahmedabad

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.
REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut-Col. The Hon. L. H. Bayley, Commandant, B.V.R.C.

Bombay, August 31st, 1887.

1. There will be drill at Head-Quarters this day Wednesday, the 31st inst., from 9 to 10 p.m. Manual firing and bayonet exercises for trained Volunteers, squad drill for Recruits.

By Order,
(Sd.) EUST. FERRERS NICHOLSON, Capt.,
Officiating Adjutant, B. V. R. Corps.

BATTERY ORDERS

By Major G. W. Roughton, Commanding, Bo. Vol. Artillery.

Bombay, August 31, 1887.

I. The range at Colaba will be available this afternoon for practice with the carbine from 4 p.m. until dark.

Carbines will be issued on the ground and ammunition can be obtained on application to Sergeant Instructor Dawe.

II. The following members having joined are taken on the strength of the Battery and posted to Detachments as follows :—

No, 76, gunner A. E. Walker to No. 1 Detachment.
No. 77, gunner R D. Hughes to No. 2 Detachment.

By Order,
G. W. ROUGHTON, MAJOR,
Commandant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 29.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Eden Hall (s), 74 bales hemp, Jairam Dayall ; 3,294 cwts wheat, and 1,101 cwts linseed, Owen and Okell, 1,200 cwts niger seed, Glade and Co ; 270 cwts myrabolums, T Narranji ; 350 cwts hemp, D Chhuganlal ; 4,000 cwts wheat, Lang Moir and Co ; 1,636 cwts myrabolums, Ralli Bros.

FOR NEW YORK.

Victoria (s), 59 bales wool, D Merwanji and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Surat (s), 8 cwts ivory, E Passia.
Huzara (s), 5 bales hides, H Jamall.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Victoria (s), 1,297 cwts mowda seed, and 375 cwts gingelly seed, G Mottee and Co ; 825 cwts gingelly seed, and 60 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.
Kt of St John (s), 4,000 cwts wheat, Lang Moir and Co ; 2,160 cwts Zanzibar copras, D P Marker and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Surat (s), 250 cwts myrabolums, A Schweiger.
Rosario (s), 649 cwts myrabolums, A Schweiger ; 110 bales cotton, A S Moodlier and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Surat (s), 1,137 cwts linseed, F Masotty and Co.
Rosario (s), 1,000 cwts castor seed, A Blascheck and Co ; 3,000 cwts linseed, Killick Nixon and Co ; 4,834 cwts linseed, F Masotty and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Kt of St John (s), 999 cwts rapeseed, Lang Moir and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Lombardy (s), 13 cases Indian condiments, M M Poonjiaji ; 25 bales twist. E Noordin and Co ; 106 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co ; 50 bales twist, J Doongersey ; 32 bales twist, S N Talati and Co ; 50 bales twist, Tatta and Co ; 6 chests opium, S Abhraham ; 25 bales twist, S H David ; 20 chests opium, E Noordin and Co ; 5 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Lombardy (s), 7 chests opium, S Seodatrai.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Peshwa (s), 356 bales cotton, R Luchmandass.

AUGUST 30.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Eden Hall (s), 400 bales wool, Nursey Khatoo ; 60 bales cotton K. Hurmookrai.

FOR LONDON.

Surat (s), 7 boxes silver coins (Rs. 65360) D. M. Mapla.
Huzara (s), 2,000 cwts linseed, Lang Muir and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Inchulva (s), 4,002 cwts linseed, Finlay, Muir and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Kt of St John (s), 4000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.
Victoria (s), 750 cwts gingelly seed, Ralli Bros.
Torre del Annunziata D, Baldino (s), 8,000 cwts wheat, Volkart Bros.

FOR MESSINA.

D. Baldino (s), 2,688 cwts wheat, F. Masotty and Co.

FOR LEGHORN.

D. Baldino (s), 2,000 cwts linseed, Leng Moir and Co ; 2,000 cwts wheat, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR GENOA.

D. Baldino (s), 2001 cwts linseed, Killick Nixon and Co ; 300 tons old iron R Tyabji and Co.
Kt of St John (s), 50 bales cotton, A. S. Moodlier and Co.

FOR PALERMO.

D. Baldino (s), 4,800 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

FOR HONGKONG.

Lombardy (s), 55 bales twist D. Sassoon and Co ; 25 bales twist, S. Abhraham ; 25 bales twist, T. Lalji ; 23 bales twist E. L. Moolchand ; 56 bales cotton G. Shobhagmal : 25 bales twist J. D. Sassoon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Lombardy (s), 25 bales twist, Ezra and Co.

THE RAMAZAN IN PERSIA.

THE Teheran correspondent of an Edinburgh paper gives the following interesting account of the Ramazan in Persia :—

A THIRTY DAYS' FAST.

Mohammedans count by lunar months, making any given date eleven days earlier each year, so that when Ramazan falls, as at present, in summer, the fast which is observed from sunrise to sunset, is very severe, for not only is the interval much longer than in winter, but in this hot weather the prohibition of all refreshment (for not a drop of water may be swallowed, nor a whiff of the beloved kaliam, or water pipe, inhaled, nor even a perfume) tells very hard upon all more especially the labouring classes, and those who are obliged to be out of doors during the day. The observance of this fast is one of the four practices (prayer, fasting, almsgiving, and pilgrimage to Mekka which, with the six articles of faith (belief in God, in the angels, in the holy books, in the prophets, in the day of judgment, and in predestination), constitute the Mohammedan religion. Mohammed has said that during Ramazan the gates of paradise are open to the faithful, the gates of hell are shut, the devils are chained by the legs, and those who keep the fasts will be pardoned all their venial sins. In some places, as in Egypt., the genii are also said to be locked up during this month, and hence, as Lane tells us, on the last day of the month the women with the view of preventing these dread people from entering their houses, sprinkle salt upon the floors of their apartments saying, as they do so, "In the name of God, the Compassionate, the Merciful."

A MOHAMEDAN TRADITION.

The Persians have a curious tradition about the establishment of this fast. Mohammed, as the story goes, being ready to commence his mission, was taken to heaven on the back of a winged animal. God then placed in his hands the new law, and recommended its promulgation, one of the provisions of which was a fast of ten months in each year. The prophet promised his best efforts, and, retiring from the presence, stopped at the fourth heaven to speak to Jesus. In the course of conversation he mentioned his promise to God to establish on earth a ten month's fast. Jesus warned him that he would never succeed in this, and counselled him to return and get some abatement. Mohammed did so, and soon came back with the intelligence that God had been pleased to lop off two months. This was not enough, Jesus said, and again the prophet returned to God, and obtained a further abatement of two months. Still the fast was too long, and Mohammed went to and fro between God and Jesus until the period of fasting was reduced to one month! The story goes on to say that Jesus still advised a reduction to at most a week of nine hours' fast each day. He assured the prophet that the frailty of human nature was inconceivable that he himself had seen men rebel against his ordinances, although they were so sweet and easy, particularly his regulations for Lent, which hardly one of his followers, the Christians, now properly observed. Mohammed agreed with all this, but added he dare not further importune the mercy of God, and that if his fast would be difficult to keep, it would, at all events, be the only one he would ordain!

THE END OF THE FAST.

At the first faint gleam of day, a quarter of an hour before sunrise, the boom of the gun, fired in all the towns and villages of Persia, warns the inhabitants that the day's fast has commenced ; and at a quarter of an hour or so after sunset (when the pink has died out of the eastern quadrant of the sky), another gun announces the welcome intelligence that the day's fast has ended, and that the men may lawfully eat and drink. Just before the morning gun the people eat their heavy meal, which is to sustain them during the day, while after the evening gun they usually drink a quantity of water, tea, or sherbet, and smoke two or three kaliams, or cigarettes, before setting down to the nightly breakfast. The time between these meals is spent in snoozing, tea-drinking, conversation, and prayer. During the day, as may be imagined, they sleep as long as they can, and when aroused are heavy and cross. Little business is done ; tha bazaars are half-closed, and the streets have an empty, deserted appearance (like London on Sundays.) In fact, during this month day is turned in night, and night into day.

TRAVELLERS EXEMPTED FROM FASTING.

Children, the sick and infirm, soldiers in time of war, and travellers on a journey or more than 8 farsakhs (30 miles) in a straight line are exempt from fasting *pro tem.*, but in all these cases except the first the fast must be kept at some other time—an injunction which I imagine is seldom observed. In order to benefit by this exemption, many of the less scrupulous among the upper classes undertake short journeys or shooting excursions during Ramazan, thus complying with the letter of the law while breaking the spirit. With these exceptions and a few others chiefly amongst the well-to-do, and Sufi or free-thinking classes (who if they do not openly transgress the law, at most pretend to conform to it out of consideration for the good opinions of their wives and servants), all Persians keep the fast strictly, those who at other times habitually ignore the prophet's injunctions often mortifying themselves the most. Thus topers almost always abstain from the forbidden juice during Ramazan, making up, as we may suppose, for their self-denial at other times.

ASCETICISM OF PERSIAN WOMEN.

Strange to say, women of all ranks are particularly ascetic in this way. "They are so peremptory," says Lady Shell in "Glimpses of Life and Manners in Persia." "on the question of fasting, in which they have public opinion on their side, that few husbands, even among the free-thinkers, venture to infringe the fast. They know what a storm of maledictions discovery would bring down upon their heads. The Persian women I had in my service used to begin the night by smoking a little, then they would drink some tea, then eat a surprsing quantity of fruit, and after their meal, just before dawn, would go to sleep, and sleep without intermission almost all day. It used to annoy me to see my nurses fast, but no expostulation availed. 'Kill me, Khanum' (lady), they used to say, 'but we must fast.'"

THE LAILAT-UL-KADR.

As before stated, it was during one of the nights of Ramazan that the Koran came down entire to the lowest heaven, whence the angel Gabriel revealed it in parts to Mohammed as the occasion required. The excellences of this night are said to be innumerable, and it is believed that during it the whole animal and vegetable kingdoms bow down in humble adoration of God, and that the waters of the sea become sweet. The Lailat-ul-Kadr, or night of power, as this night is called, is better, says Mohammed, than a thousand months. Therein do the angels descend, and the spirit of Gabriel, by the command of God, writes down what is to happen to every person and thing in the next year. Unfortunately the actual night appears to have been known only to the prophet and a few of his companions, but it is supposed to have been either the 19th, 21st, or 23d of Ramazan, and accordingly all Mohammedans are extra devout on these days, for their prophet has promised that he who says the appointed prayers on the Lailat-ul-Kadr, with faith and the hope of reward, shall be pardoned *all* his past sins. Relying on the assertion just mentioned, that salt water becomes sweet, many devout persons pass these nights with a vessel of salt water before them, which they occasionally taste, in the hope that they may thus be able to fix definitely the date of this wonderful night.

By the Persians and all Mohammedans of the Shiah persuasion one of the above dates, the 21st, is also celebrated as the anniversary of the martyrdom of Ali (the nephew and son-in-law of Mohammed), who is specially revered by them as second only to the prophet. On this day no business of any sort is transacted, all the shops and bazaars being shut, while in the mosques a kind of dramatic representation of the event is given to weeping crowds.

THREE DAYS' FEASTING.

On the next day after Ramazan, the 1st of the month Shavval, the Eed-al-Fitr (festival, of fast-breaking) is celebrated. It is in some places continued for three days, during which certain prayers are prescribed, and general rejoining takes place. Provisions of all sorts are given as alms, and those who can afford it are expected to give three abbasis (about sixpence) for every member of the family to the nearest mosque for distribution among the poor who frequent it. The lion's share of these contributions is, I am sorry to say, supposed to remain in the hands of the priesthood. The Shah holds a Salam, or gives audience on this day to all the officials of Government, the priesthood, the officers of the army, &c., and thus is officially concluded the great fast of Ramazan.

ELEPHANT HUNTING IN INDIA.

MR. G. P. SANDERSON at Dacca is the "celebrity at Home" described as follows by the *World* in the number which came out by Monday's mail :—

Mr. Sanderson, to whom you have just been introduced in the reading-room of the European Club, is the superintendent of elephant-hunting in India. He is about thirty-five years of age, of middle height, slightly built, and without an ounce of superfluous flesh ; his complexion is as brown as a berry, and he affects only a moustache. By repute he is known from one end of India to the other, and in England his name will be remembered as having been before the public on the occasion of his exposing that pretentious imposture, Barnum's White Elephant.

MR. SANDERSON'S EXPERIENCES IN MYSORE.

Mr. Sanderson was born in India. While still a child he was brought to England for his education ; and at sixteen he returned to Mysore for the purpose of taking up coffee-planting. But he found on his arrival that successive failures in the crops had injured the prospects of that industry, and he consequently joined a friend who was employed on a Government survey. Sport and the study of Canarese occupied him for the next eighteen months, when, from his knowledge of the native language, he was offered a post in the Irrigation Department, and such was the energy and ability he displayed, that by the time he was twenty he became the Head-Superintendent over 716 miles of channel, which afforded him every opportunity for sport, to which he devoted all his leave and spare cash. He had killed every species of large and small game in the country, when, in 1873, an opportunity presented itself for turning what had been only his recreation into the business of his life. It was the cruel and wasteful mode of catching elephants in Mysore by means of pitfalls which led Mr. Sanderson to submit a plan of his own to the Government for catching elephants, not singly, but by entire herds. His ideas were, however, regarded as those of a visionary by the chief officials, whilst the native hunters declared that Hyder Ali, the former ruler of Mysore, had a century ago pronounced a curse on all who should attempt to catch elephants by herds, because he himself had failed in the endeavour. Nor was badinage spared Mr. Sanderson on the probable results of his project. Indeed, the opposition was so great that had Sir James Gorden, an old friend and sportsman, not given Mr. Sanderson his support, his plan would never have been tested. Fortunately he obtained provisional consent, and his successful capture of fifty-six elephants in the Billiga-rungun Hills, by the sale of which the Government cleared 2200*l.*, at once established the value of his method of capture, and of his character as an energetic and thoughtful sportsman.

A ROUND MAN IN A ROUND HOLE.

Appointment to the temporary charge of the Kheddahs in Bengal promptly followed in 1876, and in one month he captured no fewer than eighty-five elephants in the Chittagong hill-tracts. After a brief visit once more to Mysore, he came, in 1877, to England on leave, during which he wrote his well-known book, Thirteen Years among the Wild Beasts of India, a work which revolutionised many preconceived ideas on the subject of elephants. Having seen the book through the press and having recruited his health, Mr. Sanderson was on his way back to India, when the death of Mr. Nuttall, the permanent superintendent of the elephant Kheddahs in Bengal, occurred. For this now vacant office Sir James Gordon, not neglectful of his friend's intrests, strongly recommended him to Lord Lytton. It happened that the Governor-General had just read Mr. Sanderson's book, which so convinced him of Mr. Sanderson's practical knowledge of elephants that he is reported to have remarked, "I've at last got a round man for a round hole;" and he forthwith appointed Mr. Sanderson as superintendent at Decca, a post which he has held since 1878.

WITH THE ELEPHANTS AT DACCA.

Having accepted Mr. Sanderson's invitation to visit the elephant lines, we arrive at six o'clock in the morning in his company. On a green parade-ground of thirty acres in area we behold some two hundred and fifty elephants, standing side by side, each with his *mahout* seated on his neck, and drawn up in three sides of a square. At a given signal on our appearance the two hundred and fifty trunks are thrown up in the air, and their deafening trumpetings proclaim the morning salutation. Mr. Sanderson then proceeds to examine the daily report presented by a European sergeant. It chronicles the events since the day before, such as the births, ailments, and accident which may have occurred amongst the animals. Exercise and drill of the elephants then follow, such as advancing in line, forming and wheeling by fours and eights, kneeling down, trumpeting by order, and so on. For your special delectation a sham hunt will be organised, perhaps, in order to exemplify one of the modes of capture, that by trained females or *Koonkies*, by which the largest male elephants are caught, as the capture of these is often impracticable by other methods. The actual hunt, as pursued in the forest, would be conducted with five or six steady females ridden by their *mahouts*, who partly conceal themselves with dark-coloured blankets as they lie on their elephants' necks, and who cautiously approach the male, accustoming him to their presence and following him wherever he goes. When he shows signs of weariness they persistently urge him to continue in motion until he is utterly fagged out, and, falling soundly asleep, his hind-legs are securely bound. These trained females use no sort of blandishment wherewith to beguile the male, as has been supposed. The hunt now exhibited was naturally of short duration, being, of course, only "make believe ;" but in the forest, by constantly relieving the pursuing animals, the hunt is often protracted for forty-eight hours or more.

HOW THE ELEPHANTS ARE TREATED.

We now stroll on to the pickets. On the way we meet groups of attendance carrying out the work of the establishment ; knots of hunters, who have grown gray in the service, are sitting on their heels smoking, while long lines of elephants are going off to the river to bathe, or are proceeding to the jungle for loads of grass. In yonder corner stands the magazine for the safe custody of rifles and amunition, and in front a Sepoy guard is pacing. One is struck with the order and cleanliness of the whole place. The elephants' pickets, arranged in long rows, are roomy with the floor paved with bricks to prevent the animals from knocking up the earth. The elephants of recent capture are tethered "fore and aft ;" the others are only secured by one leg, for Mr. Sanderson has introduced this plan, as it allows the animal more freedom in shifting its position—indeed, the comfort of his charges is evidently Mr. Sanderson's constant care. With respect to gear alone, he has spent years of time and hundreds of pounds in order to bring it to perfection ; and as an elephant has generally a weight of about 1500 lb. to carry, it requires well-designed and carefully made equipment to prevent it from being galled. Untethered and strolling about at pleasure are several calves, some recently born—little black monstrosities, not more than three feet high, and with trunks less than a foot long.

HAS THE ELEPHANT REASONING POWERS.

As we pass along the rows of animals Mr. Sanderson makes a running commentary on the structure and habits of elephants generally, and of the history of a few in particular. Here are some which have travelled as far as Khandahar, and have taken part in different campaigns. There stand "Pearl Necklace," "Butterfly," "Queen of the stars," "Pearl of Elephant "—to use their translated names—all old favourites ; and there, too, is "Motiguj," Mr. Sanderson's special shooting elephant, which has seen scores of tigers, rhinoceroses, buffaloes, and other game shot. With reference to the intelligence of elephants, Mr. Sanderson utterly negatives the theory of their great reasoning powers, asserting that they are completely destitute of originality and foresight. But with respect to their docility and obedience he speaks in terms of the highest praise. The tall female which we have now approached is aged, for her raggel and overlapping ears reveal the fact as surely as do the teeth the years of a horse ; she stands fully eight feet seven inches, and is, as Mr. Sanderson informs us, the tallest female he has ever seen ; and if in doubt as to its true height, one has only to take a piece of string and measure twice round her fore-foot to find the statement correct. She is of the class called "Meerga," useful enough in her way for speed or shooting purposes, though less suitable for the exigencies of the Kheddah than the "Koomeriah', or the highest-classed animal, a good example of which stands a few paces further on. The latter is far stouter built, of higher courage, indispensable in the Kheddah or stockade, where she would be required to butt with her forehead, and with lifted head to coerce the wild elephants by bearing down upon them with her tushes or teeth. Presently we come to the tuskers, or male elephants, which average eighteen inches higher than the females. They are armed with formidable tusks, which are hear sawn off to prevent accidents, artificial steel points being substituted when required for Kheddah work.

INFIRMARY FOR SICK ELEPHANTS.

But the sun has now risen so high as to be beyond our endurance, and already the elephants are being moved over to the covered sheds on the other side of the quadrangle, where they will continue to consume their daily allowance of 800 lb. weight of succulent fodder, so we also seek shelter. But before leaving the depot Mr. Sanderson takes us through the infimary for sick elephants and the hospital for attendants, and then, inviting us to be seated beside him in the pleasant shade of a large peppul-tree, he proceeds, with only one native clerk in attendance, to listen to any complaints from such of the five hundred *employes* who may feel aggrivced ; and so certain are all that justice will be done with out favour that the Superintendent is able to enjoy the hearty co-operation and the evident respect of the entire establishment. This duty discharged, we have only to give a look at the kennels before returning for breakfa st. Against the rattan-work walls there leap up "Bowker" and "Tinker," two huge bull-terriers whose scarred bodies tell tales of spirited encounters with bear and buffalo, and in another compartment are some Persian greyhounds and Rampoor hounds. As we put the three miles behind us which intervene between the Lines and Dacca, M. Sanderson chats pleasently of sport : how in the nine months previous to his recent leave he shot thirteen tigers, and how in the Garrow Hills he on one occasion in five days caught forty-two "mahseer" or Indian salmon, weighing together 710 lb. ; and one particular day's capture of fourteen fish scaled 263 lb.

MR. SANDERSON'S QUARTERS.

But we are already at the bungalow. It stands in a compound on the banks of the river, which is here about a quarter of a mile broad. A couple of "peons" or orderlies spring forward to assist our alighting, and we pass through the lower rooms, in which the native clerks of the office are scribbling away. Mr. Sanderson's four rooms up-stairs are essentially bachelor quarters, especially the "sanctum," here translatable into a place consisting of a medley of fishing-rods and landing-nets, fowling-pieces, heavy rifles, and the usual paraphernalia of sport. The others are cheerful rooms, with date-leaf matting-covered floors and with tiger-skins thrown about, while long lounging cane chairs, tables and elephant-foot footstools and bookshelves compose the rest of the furniture. The walls are decorated with rhinoceros and buffalo heads, elephants' tusk and deer antlers, giving quite a museum-like aspect to Mr. Sanderson's quarters. Thanks to the moving punkahs and the verandah enclosed and shaded by "chicks," a delicious coolness pervails, so that one can thoroughly appreciate the hospitable breakfast that awaits us, in which the fruits of the country occupy a prominent place, and on which, with bread, Mr. Sanderson chiefly subsists, for he holds to the most frugal fare, invariably living the simple life of a hunter. And while Mr. Sanderson looks after the needs of our "inner man" he provides us also with a feast of reason, in the interesting information he imparts respecting the annual elephant-catching expeditions. These commence in December, and the return of the establishment to Dacca is not made till May, when the training of the newly caught animals is proceeded with until the hunting season once more comes round. While we are smoking a capital cheroot, Mr. Sanderson describes one of these expeditions, and the exciting scenes incident to catching elephants, shooting bison, tigers, and other *feroe naturæ* ; and with discussions on the merits of heavy rifles, heavy charges, and other subjects, Mr. Sanderson makes the hours slip away. During the past ten years he has captured 1300 elephants, and his annual average capture of 154 contrasts favourable with the annual average of fifty-eight previous to his appointment. He is indisputably the first authority on elephants, and the Government of India show their appreciation of his knowledge by referring to him all matters relating to them. Mr Sanderson's exposure, therefore, of that attempted imposture in this country of Barnum's elephant, which came in like a lion and went out liked mouse, was nothing less than conclusive. The heat of the day is, however now over, so in the cool of the evening your host will take you to the broad esplanade bordering the river, where you will find the beauty and fashion of Dacca assembled.

A SPORTING LAW SUIT.

A CASE of considerable importance to the sporting community is being heard in the Court of the Sub-Judge at Meerut. It is a suit in which Mr. George Chapman sues Rao Raja Tej Singh of Jodhpore for Rs. 3,300. The plaintiff sues *informa pauperis*, alleging that, having been unsuccessful in coming to terms, the plaintiff's conduct compels him to do so. The suit was before the Court for the first time on the 27th instant, when Mr. Newton appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Peary Lall, barrister-at-law, represented the defendant. The following is a report of the proceedings on that occasion :—

Mr. Newton, in opening his case, challenged Mr. Peary Lall's authority to represent the defendant ; and the latter replied that he had received a telegram appointing him, and also his fee. Mr. Newton stated that he would not discuss the fee question, but declined to recognise the appointment by telegram. The Court allowed Mr. Peary Lall to appear.

Mr. Peary Lall wanted to examine the plaintiff, but Mr. Newton objected under Section 409, Civil Procedure Code, which limited the questions to the Court alone, and which furthermore, limited these questions to four points.

The Court overruled the objection, and declined the to record Mr. Newton's argument.

Mr. Newton then objected to the record made by the Court for, as it stood, did not properly represent his arguments.

The Court then questioned Mr. Chapman as to whether the jewels, horses, jockey's caps, &c., were not sold to defendant out of the jurisdiction of the Court ; and asked Mr. Peary Lall if he had any questions to ask the plaintiff ; but Mr. Newton said that, as the plaintiff had to establish first that he was a pauper ; and, second, that there was jurisdiction, it was the right of his counsel to question him first, and enable him to prove what the law required. He then did so, proving that the horses under attachment were sold by defendant to plaintiff and brought to Meerut ; that the horses were subsequently attached by the Provincial Bank at Meerut ; and that an affidavit was received in Meerut from Tej Singh, stating that the horses were Mr. Chapman's, but that a second petition from Tej Singh falsified that affidavit.

The Court said that all thers facts were admitted by the opposite side, and he would like to hear the arguments as to whether the Court had jurisdiction.

Mr. Newton then rose and, addressing the Court, said :—"This Court has jurisdiction over the whole claim, because the present case is a peculiar one. We have, when the merits of it are discussed, to seriously comment on the conduct of a man who calls himself a Raja ; but I regret he does not possess that halo round his name which the title should command. Firstly, this gentleman says he sold all his horses to Mr. Chapman, and supports this with a receipt now handed to the Court. Later on he sends an affidavit to this Court—quite unsolicited —to say that Mr. Chapman was the owner of the horses ; while later on again, this very same defendant files a petition saying that the horses were his and not Mr. Chapman's. Mr. Chapman, relying on the Rajah's *bona fides*, does not appear ; and Tej Singh's last petition stands, and Mr. Chapman's case is dismissed. Mr. Chapman, however, had to engage counsel : hence the claim for fees of counsel. This Court, therefore, has jurisdiction, if the last petition of Tej Singh be true, and the affidavit a falsehood. Then, again, the rent paid for stables was paid here, and the expenses for the feed for the horses were also incurred here ; so, on these points, the jurisdiction lies in Meerut. The entries for the Meerut races were to be paid by my client, and he was held responsible for them, and was prevented from racing here ; so on this point also this Court has jurisdiction. On the score of the price of jewellery sold to the defendant by Mr. Chapman, as the agent of Messrs. Leger Smith & Co., of London, this Court has also jurisdiction, because Tej Singh was working for gain last winter in Meerut—that is racing his horses: and his horses are still here. I would direct attention to explanation (1) of Section 17 of the Civil Procedure Code, which gives venue to this Court even if the residence here of the defendant was only temporary. Mr. Chapman, in his evidence, stated that while at Jodhpore he had an order from Tej Singh for 1,000 cigars, which order he sent to Messrs. Emmett and Chambers, of Calcatta, to execute, directing the parcel to be forwarded by railway, and the receipt by value payable post ; but Tej Singh, when he received the advice of the despatch, took advantage of Jodhpore being a Native State, bullied the station-master into giving the parcel, and then refused to receive the letter containing the value-payable receipt. Messrs Emmett and Chambers, therefore, hold Mr. Chapman responsible for the amount."

Numerous other items were then gone into, and Mr. Peary Lall wanted to argue on the merits of the case ; but Mr. Newton objected, on the grounds that the arguments permissible were limited to the four points indicated in Section 409 of the Civil Procedure Code.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.
BOMBAY, 29th August, 1887.
Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 6 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·726
Temperature of the Air	76·6
Wet Bulb Thermometer	74·5
Dew Point	73·6
Relative humidity of Air	90·6
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	10·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	79·7
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	74·1
General Directions of Wind*	NW, WNW, NW, NNW, E. NNW, WSW, WNW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	208
Fall of Rain	1·44
Total fall during month	19·26
Do. year	70·51
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 30th Aug..	0·11

* From midnight to midnight.

THE ENGLISH PRESS ON THE WRECK OF THE TASMANIA.

THE judgment in the Board of Trade inquiry into the circumstances of the loss of the Tasmania is commented upon very largely by the English press. The *Times* says :—

According to Mr. Rothery and the four nautical Assessors of the Court, the course steered was not safe or proper. Captain Perrin, unfortunately, is dead, and cannot give his reasons for its adoption. Whatever they were, it does not seem to the Court that they could have been sufficient justification. That is its clear conclusion in the face of the evidence of a naval hydrographer, which it goes so far as to characterise as "almost trifling with it" and an attempt to "play on its credulity." Any rashness of the master in approaching so closely to dangerous rocks with a fresh and increasing breeze from the south-west, and with the wind and sea on the port beam, was, in the opinion of the Court, made irreparably mischievous by the conduct of the second officer, who was in sole charge of the deck. The Court, in the absence of the captain, cannot pronounce whether, the second officer be liable for the hazardous line taken originally. It is amazed that, knowing, as he must have known, his vicinity to the Monachi Rocks, and the force of the wind and sea, he should have proceeded at full speed, and never verified, as he might, his position. "More reckless navigation" had seldom been brought to the notice of the Court. To him it imputes the loss of a noble ship of 4,500 tons, worth £120,000 besides the cargo. For the subsequent troubles and disasters others are accountable ; and the enumeration of them is as painful. Three of the boats on the port side were broken up when the vessel struck ; and the Court is willing to accept that as an excuse for some of the confusion, which resulted in "anybody getting into the remainder who could." It does not think that the fourth officer ought to have entered the lifeboat, and it censures him for having stayed there when ordered back to the ship. Of the similar act of the carpenter it speaks more dubiously because illness has incapacitated him for rendering his own account of the matter. A still more serious breach of duty and common feeling occurred after the lifeboat reached the shore with its consignment of lives. Obviously it ought to have been immediately launched for a fresh passage. The second officer, to his praise, did what he could. So did the fourth. Had the third officer, who accompanied them from the ship, assisted, the Court believes an additional boatlead might have been conveyed on shore. On the contrary, the third officer was away for two hours attending the lady passengers up a hill, in the hope, he has alleged, of finding some Corsicans to aid in the launch. Yet worse was the behaviour of the carpenter, the stewards, and the passengers, whom the lifeboat had brought securely ashore. They are stated to have shamefully refused to help in putting it back in the water for a return voyage. They may congratulate themselves that the Wreck Commissioner's Court is not empowered to visit with penalties base selfishness and inhumanity. Incommensurate with the second officer's nautical offence as the Court may well deem the sentence, to which its jurisdiction is limited, of suspension of his certificate for two years, his moral guilt is far less heavy and deserving of chastisement than theirs.

The primary responsibility for the disaster must be shared between poor Captain Perrin's fatal desire to save a few miles and his second officer's flagrant heedlessness. For a large part of the misery of the dreadful night which followed and the cruel waste of life the callous insensibility of the men on shore, including a pair of missionaries off duty and off humanity, is directly responsible. The lifeboat might easily have been sent forth on a second voyage. The load it would have conveyed to land, left on board, served terribly to overtask the capacity for shelter. Only one small cabin was available, and many of the Lascars died from mere exposure to cold and damp. Captain Perrin, the quartermaster, the fifth officer, and many of the native sailors were washed overboard by overwhelming seas, or drowned off a raft or in launching boats. The condition of the rest, huddled in the little smoking room with its broken windows, through which the waves kept pouring, was, until they were rescued, as pitiable. It must have been embittered by the thought that their companions on the Island had abandoned them to their fate. The Wreck Commissioner's judgement, happily, has not to be wholly condemnatory. In the first place, it exonerates the Peninsular and Oriental Company from the accusation of having been improvident in its selection of a captain or parsimonious in its general equipment of the ship. Captain Perrin, notwithstanding his woful error, was an able and experienced seaman, in reasonably good health. His crew was sufficient, and the Lascars in it were at least as trustworthy and efficient as the rest. While the Court suggests that a vessel of the importance of the Tasmania would be the better for an additional officer, so that there should always be two in charge, it does not speak of the actual number aaless than usual in other passenger fleets. The crew it considers to have been enough for the fit manning of the boats, and it approves the company's regulations as correct and duly carried out. Subject to compliance with the advice to augment the staff of officers, the great company to which the Tasmania belonged is entitled to site the judgment as testimony to its upright performance of its trust rather than as inporting blame. In addition no little commendation is bestowed upon individuals. Six officers and men on shore are declared to have done for the relief of their shipmates "all that it was possible for men to do." By their conduct there the second and fourth officers are admitted to have partially redeemed their faults elsewhere. On board the master atoned for any mistake he may have committed in navigation by behaving judiciously and courageously when his ship had stranded and by the sacrifice of his life in the execution of his duty. For the chief officer the Court has nothing but warm praise, and one of the passengers who remained on board, Major Cooper, participates in the eulogium. These are all bright and delightful exceptions to the gloomy and reproachful tenour of the judgement. But, we fear, it cannot be denied that they are the exceptions, and that condemnation makes its substance and essence. Many examples of heroism and eagerness in the saving of life will be needed to take out of the memory the evil savour of this wretched tale of officers scampering from their ship and passengers, and of a set of Englishmen of all ranks turning their backs on their deserted companions in a shattered wreck and withholding the least endeavour to succour them.

The *Morning Advertiser

SIR FREDERICK WELD'S MISSION TO BORNEO.

THE London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* says:—Further details respecting the important mission of Sir Frederick Weld, the Governor of Singapore, to Borneo are now known. The main object of the mission was to examine into the state of the colony of Labuan and to report on a project for annexing it to Sarawak or to British North Borneo. Sir Frederick Weld reports decisively against this; but he has at the same time succeeded in obtaining a suspension of all questions respecting frontiers between Rajah Brooke of Sarawak and the North Borneo Company. Hostilities between the subjects of the Sultan of Brunei and the natives along the Limbang River are to cease, and the Sultan has issued a declaration that he will under no conditions cede any more of his territory either to the company or to Rajah Brooke. The Sultan has likewise agreed to receive a British Resident to reside at Brunei. The practical result of all these arrangements will be orderly and settled government in one of three great States of Borneo under British guidance; the revival of trade along the Limbang, the principal waterway of North Borneo, and one upon which the prosperity of Labuan (which is situated near the mouth of the river) is especially dependent; the return to Brunei of the Chinese settlers who have been driven out by the disorder prevailing there; and a great increase in the trade and prosperity of Singapore. Sir Frederick Weld is understood to recommend that British interests and duties in Borneo be superintended by the Governor of Singapore, Labuan being administered, like the other British possessions in the Malay peninsula, by an officer of the Straits Civil Service; while the Resident at the court of the Sultan of Brunei should likewise belong to the Straits Service. Brunei, in fact, becomes a mediatised State by the Sultan's consent, like the Malay States in the peninsula, in place of being distracted by internal dissensions and its dissolution watched with eager eyes by the authorities of Sarawak and of British North Borneo, each anxious to profit by the break-up of the only purely natural State now remaining in North Borneo. All Sir Frederick Weld's suggestions have, of course, to be examined and decided by the Secretary of State; but there is little doubt that they will be generally adopted.

CRAWFORD MARKET PRICE CURRENT.

	Maximum Rates Rs. a. p.
DAILY PRICES—BEEF—	
Prime pieces, 1st sort, per lb	0 3 6
Do. 2nd sort, per lb	0 2 6
Briskets and Round, 1st sort, per lb.	0 2 6
Do. do. 2nd sort, per lb.	0 1 9
Beefsteak (under part), per lb	0 5 0
Do. (round), per lb	0 1 9
Meat for soup, per lb.	0 1 6
Shins, large, each	0 4 6
Do. small, each	0 3 6
Tongues, fresh, each	0 4 0
Do. salt, each	0 7 6
Suet, 1st sort, each	0 5 0
Do. 2nd sort, each	0 4 0
Liver, each	0 3 6
Heart, each	0 1 6
Kidneys, each	0 1 0
Sweet bread each	0 6 0
Marrow Bones, each	0 1 0
Briskets and Round, 1st sort, for salting, per lb	0 2 0
Do. do. 2nd sort, do.	0 1 9
Oxtail, each	0 2 6
Sirloin, per lb	0 3 6
Fore Ribs, each	0 3 6
Beef Salt, English	0 6 6

MUTTON—	1ST SORT.	2ND SORT.
Saddle, per lb Rs.	0 5 0	0 3 0
Leg, Loin, Shoulder, and Neck, per lb.	0 4 3	0 2 6
Liver and Heart, 1st sort, each	0 3 0	0 2 3
Do. do. 2nd sort, each	0 2 6	0 2 0
Breast large	0 3 0	0 2 3
Breast, small, each	0 2 6	0 2 0
Head, each	0 3 0	...
Kidneys, each	0 1 0	0 0 9
Suet, per lb	0 3 0	0 3 0

KID (SMALL)—	
Hind Quarter, 1st sort per piece	1 2 0
Fore " " "	0 12 0
Hind Quarter, 2nd sort "	0 10 0
Fore " " "	0 8 6
Head, Feet, Liver and Heart	0 7 0
LAMB (LARGE)—	
Hind quarter 1st sort	1 4 0
Fore do. do.	1 0 0
Hind quarter 2nd sort	0 14 0
Fore do. do.	0 12 0
Head, feet, liver and heart per piece	0 9 0
Pork, fresh, per lb	0 3 6
Do. salt, country	0 4 0
MILK AND BUTTER—	
Cow's Milk, per seer measure	0 2 6
Buffalo's Milk, per seer measure	0 2 0
Do. Butter, per cup, 2 ozs.	0 1 3
Jagree, per maund	2 6 0
Butter, English, per tin	1 2 0
Cheese do. per tin	0 12 0
PORK (FRESH AND SALT)—	
Pigs, (Roaster), each	3 8 0
Do. Head, per lb	0 2 0
Sausages, per lb	0 4 0
Bacon per lb	0 4 0
Pigsfeet, Salt or Fresh per set	0 6 0
Do. Lard, per lb	0 6 0
Pork, Salt, English	0 8 0
Boiled lard per lb	0 12 0
SUGAR—	
Coffee, 1st sort, per seer	0 7 6
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0 6 0
Sugarcandy, 1st sort, per seer	0 2 6
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0 2 0
Sugar, soft, 1st sort, per seer	0 1 6
Do. do. 2nd sort, per seer	0 1 3
Do. do. brown, per seer	0 1 3
Do. Mauritius, per seer	0 1 6
Tea, Hill, per lb	0 14 0
Do. 1st sort, per lb	0 12 0
Do. 2nd sort, per lb	0 8 0
Sago, per seer	0 1 6
FRUITS—	
Custard apples each	0 1 6
Pomeloes, large, each	0 6 0
Do. small, each	0 3 0
Guavas, large, per dozen	0 3 0
Do. small, per dozen	0 1 9
Orange, large, per dozen	1 8 0
Do. small, per dozen	0 6 0
Grapes Aurangabad per seer	0 12 0
Melons, water, large each	1 4 0
Do. small, "	0 1 6
Do. musk, large, each	0 1 0
Do. do. small, each	0 1 0
Plantains, large, red, per dozen	0 5 0
Do. small, red, per dozen	0 2 6
Do. large, yellow, per dozen	0 2 6
Do. small, yellow, per dozen	0 2 0
Limes sweet, per dozen	0 5 0
Do. sour, per dozen	0 1 6
Pomegranate Muscat, per doz.	3 0 0
Do. Bombay, per doz.	0 6 0
Figs, Poona, per dozen	0 6 0
Grapes Cabool	0 5 0
Apples Varona per doz.	1 3 0
Flowers, mixed per bunch	0 11 0
Apples mangalore per dozen	0 2 0
Moosombies	0 13 0
BREAD—	
Loaves, 1st sort, 13 oz., each	0 1 9
Do. 2nd sort, 13 oz., each	0 1 6
Do. brown, each	0 2 0
Flour, Wheat, per seer	0 1 3
Do. do. 2nd sort, per seer	0 1 0
Rolong, 1st, sort per seer	0 1 3
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0 1 0
Biscuits, Poona, per lb	0 5 0
Do. Bombay, per lb	0 2 6
Do. Poona, Mixed, per lb	0 4 0
Flour, Rice, 1st sort, per seer	0 0 8
Bajri Rice per lb.	0 0 6
OIL—	
Cocoanut, 1st sort, per maund	4 4 0
Do. 2nd sort, per maund	4 0 0
Sweet Oil, 1st sort, per maund	4 2 0
Do. 2nd sort, per maund	3 6 0
Linseed Oil, country, per maund	4 0 0
Castor Oil, per maund	3 8 0
FIREWOOD—	
Coal, Europe, per ton	17 0 0
Charcoal, country, per maund	0 9 0
Babool, per candy	6 0 0
Do. per maund	0 3 6
Kurrachee Babool, per candy	5 8 0
Do. do. per maund	0 3 3
Aine, per candy	5 8 0
Do. per maund	0 3 3
Mixed, of different sorts, per candy	4 12 0
Do do. do. per maund	0 2 9
Kurmell, per candy	5 0 0
Do. per maund	0 3 0
Khaire, per candy	7 0 0
Do. per maund	0 4 0
GHEE—	
Ghee, Surat, 1st sort, per seer	0 5 6
Do. Ghautee, 1st sort, per seer	0 4 6
Do. Jaffrabad, per seer	0 6 0
Vinegar, table, country, per bottle	0 6 0
Do. common, country, per bottle	0 1 6
Mowra spirit, per bottle	0 12 0

	Rs. a. p.
VEGETABLES—	
Potatoes Australian per maund	3 8 0
Do. do. do. per seer,	0 1 6
Do. Mahableshwar large, per maund,	2 4 0
Do. large per seer	0 1 0
Do. small do. per maund	1 4 0
Do. do. do. per seer	0 0 6
Do. Poona or Surat large per maund	1 0 0
Do. do. do. per seer	0 0 0
Do. small, per maund	0 10 0
Do. do. seer	0 0 3
Yams, white, per seer	0 0 8
Do. red, per seer	0 0 8
Onions, per seer	0 0 3
Turnips, large, per dozen	0 12 0
Do. small, per dozen	0 4 0
Carrots, per seer	0 0 6
Cellery, large, each	0 1 3
Lettuces, each	0 0 6
Beet, large, each	0 1 6
Do. small, each	0 1 0
Radishes, white, per dozen	0 1 0
Do. red, per dozen	0 0 6
Tomatoes, per seer	0 1 0
Green Peas, per seer	0 0 9
French Beans	0 0 6
Knol Khol, per dozen	0 9 0
Brinjals, Nagpur, per seer	0 0 6
Do. Bombay, per seer	0 4 0
Pumpkins, large, each	0 10 0
Do. small, each	0 8 0
Cucumbers, per dozen	0 3 0
Artichoke, per seer	0 0 6
Beams, double, per seer	0 1 0
Parsley, per small bunch	0 0 6
Water Cresses, per small bunch	0 0 3
Cocoanuts, whole, per 100	4 0 0
Do. shelled, per maund	3 4 0
Betelnut, per maund	4 0 0
Do. leaf, per 100	0 2 0
Sweet Potatoes per seer	0 0 6
Cocoanuts Jangbhohar	6 0 0
PICKLES COUNTRY—	
Mango, per seer	0 0 9
Lime, per seer	0 1 0
Mixed, per seer	0 1 6
Papads, large, per seer	0 1 0
Do. small, per seer	0 1 0
Salt, 1st sort, per seer	0 0 6
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0 0 3
Do. pounded, per seer	0 1 6
GRAIN—	
Wheat, 1st sort, per phurra	4 8 0
Do. 2nd sort, per phurra	4 0 0
Do. 3rd sort, per phurra	3 8 0
Gram, Jambooser per phurra	3 4 0
Do. Ghogary	2 14 0
Do. Ghautee, per phurra	2 14 0
Do. Dall, per phurra	4 4 0
Coolty (Horse Gram), per phurra	2 4 0
Cored Ghoghary	3 8 0
Do. Dall, per phurra	5 4 0
Mutt, Ghautee, per phurra	3 4 0
Bajree, Ghautee, per phurra	3 4 0
Rice, Jerasal, 1st sort, per phurra	6 4 0
Do. 2nd sort, per phurra	5 4 0
Do. common, per phurra	4 0 0
Do. Bengal, 1st sort, per phurra	5 4 0
Do. 2nd sort, per phurra	4 4 0
Paddy, or Rice in husk, 1st sort, per phurra	2 12 0
Do. do. 2nd sort, per phurra	1 6 0
Barley (new), per phurra	2 8 0
Do. (old), per phurra	2 2 0
Oats, per phurra	5 2 0
Jowaree or Cholum or Jonaloo, per phurra	2 10 0
Linseed, per phurra	4 4 0
Maize, per phurra	2 4 0
Moong, per phurra	4 4 0
Do. Dall, per phurra	5 4 0
Mussoor, per phurra	3 4 0
Do. Dall, per phurra	3 8 0
Nachnie or Raggy, per phurra	2 12 0
Peas, per phurra	3 8 0
Toor, per phurra	2 8 0
Do. Dall, 1st sort, per phurra	5 4 0
Do. do. 2nd sort, per phurra	4 4 0
Wal Beans, of sorts, per phurra	2 12 0
Wurree or Veragoo, per phurra	2 12 0
Konz, per phurra	3 0 0
DRY FISH—	
Palah, large, each	0 1 6
Do. Small, each	0 1 3
Dhomee, large, each	0 1 0
Do. small, each	0 0 6
Bumlows, per dozen	0 0 6
Donugry fish, each	0 1 6
FRESH FISH—	
Pomfret, white, large, per pair	1 0 0
Do. medium, per pair	0 11 0
Do. small, per pair	0 8 0
Pomfret black large per pair	2 0 0
Do. small per pair	1 8 0
Surmaye, large, each	1 6 0
Do. small, each	0 12 0
Bouie very large, per dozen	12 0 0
Do. large	3 4 0
Ghoall, large, each	3 0 0
Do. small, each	2 0 0
Bhing, large, each	0 7 0
Do. small per each	0 5 0
Prawns, large, per doz.	0 4 6
Do. small, per doz	0 1 3
Crawfish, each	0 6 0
Bumlows, per score	0 0 9
Jiptee, large, each	0 12 0
Do. small, each	0 9 0
Oysters, in shell, per dozen	0 2 6
Do. opened, per dozen	0 1 6
Crabs, each	0 0 6
Lobsters each	0 1 9

N.B.—Fruit, Fish, and Vegetables are generally sold according to the quantity in the Market and the choice of them. Native Vegetables—always a good supply and of great variety.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 30. The Horse shoeing, Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing d que.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about 4 miles are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising*.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India.

Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select the Stations at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at moderate charges in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot annas 2

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet, will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent., on twelve Stations or more, twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expease and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

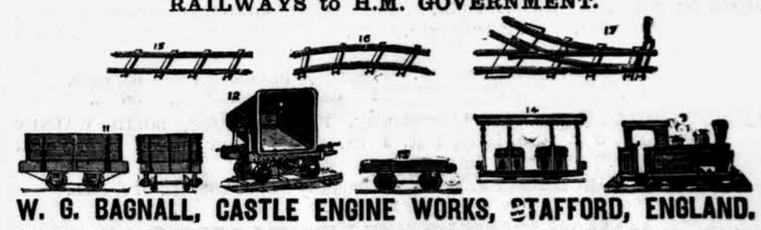
For further particulars apply to the Manager of the *Gazette* Office, Rampart Row, Fort,

LIGHT RAILWAYS & TRAMWAYS—PORTABLE OR PERMANENT.

W. G. BAGNALL will be glad to enter into correspondence and send particulars to

AGENTS FOR NATIVE PRINCES, MUNICIPAL AUTHORITIES, ESTATE AND PLANTATION PROPRIETORS, CONTRACTORS, MERCHANTS, AND OTHER GENTLEMEN INTERESTED IN THE ABOVE.

W. G. BAGNALL is the ACTUAL MANUFACTURER of LIGHT RAILWAYS to H.M. GOVERNMENT.



W. G. BAGNALL, CASTLE ENGINE WORKS, STAFFORD, ENGLAND.

S. & H. HARRIS'S

HARNESS COMPOSITION (Waterproof) IN CONSTANT USE FOR 50 YEARS THROUGHOUT THE UNITED KINGDOM.

EBONITE BLACKING (Waterproof) FOR BOOTS, SHOES, HARNESS AND ALL BLACK LEATHER ARTICLES.

SADDLE PASTE (Waterproof).

JET BLACK OIL FOR HARNESS.

HARNESS LIQUID or Self-shining Jet.

POLISHING PASTE FOR CLEANING METALS.

Sold by all Saddlers, Ironmongers and Storekeepers, Manufactory: 57, MANSELL STREET, LONDON, E.

Special Representative for all India, from whom Catalogues and full particulars can be obtained—

C. T. ATKINS. ALLAHABAD.

BEETHAM'S GLYCERINE-AND-CUCUMBER

For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER, Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE. It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal! Sold by all Chemists.

Sole Makers M. BEETHAM & SON, Chemists, Cheltenham, England.

THE BECK-REECE PATENT

ICE MAKING AND REFRIGERATING MACHINES.

For the Manufacture of Transparent Block Ice or for all Refrigerating Purposes on the Anhydrous Ammonia Absorption System.

ONE POUND IN WEIGHT OF LIQUID AMMONIA WILL ABSTRACT 900 UNITS OF HEAT.
ONE POUND IN WEIGHT OF ETHER WILL ABSTRACT ONLY 163 UNITS OF HEAT.
MADE BY THIS SYSTEM, AMMONIA WILL ABSTRACT NEARLY SIX TIMES AS MUCH HEAT AS ETHER UNDER SIMILAR CONDITIONS.

NO AIR PUMPS! NO VAPOR PUMPS!! NO BRINE PUMPS!!!

A 10 Ton Size BECK-REECE Machine will make 10 lbs. of Ice with an expenditure of One Pound of Coal.
A 20 " " " " 15 lbs. " " " One Pound of Coal.
A 10 Ton Size ETHER Machine makes 5 lbs. " " " One Pound of Coal.
A 20 " " " " 6 lbs. " " " One Pound of Coal.

A 10 Ton Size BECK-REECE Machine requires a steam engine of 3 horse power.
A 10 " ETHER " " " 30 "

In selecting a Freezing Machine these advantages undeniably point to the great superiority of Anhydrous Ammonia by the BECK-REECE *Patent System over Ether or other Refrigerants.*

FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS OR FOR CATALOGUES APPLY TO

W. H. BECK, 115, Cannon Street, London, E.C.

Highest Award at International Inventions Exhibition.

RODGERS' PULLEYS

(REGISTERED).

Entirely Wrought-Iron RIM, ARMS, BOSS.

THE ONLY WROUGHT-IRON PULLEY MADE.

Any Size up to 24 ft. diameter.

LIGHTEST, STRONGEST, SAFEST, AND BEST PULLEY IN THE WORLD.

60,000 IN USE.

The ONLY Pulley made which is absolutely Unbreakable.

SOLE MAKERS:

HUDSWELL, CLARKE & Co.,

RAILWAY FOUNDRY, LEEDS.

Used EXCLUSIVELY for driving the Electric Light at the Fisheries, Health, Inventions, and Colonial and Indian Exhibitions.

THE "GANDY" BELT

A CAUTION TO USERS OF BELTING.

THE WORLD-WIDE SUCCESS OF GANDY'S AMERICAN COTTON BELTING Has induced unprincipled people to imitate it, and in many instances to sell their Spurious Goods as, and for, those of the

ORIGINAL INVENTOR, PATENTEE AND SOLE MAKER, Maurice Gandy, of London, Liverpool, and Baltimore, U.S.A.

THIS BELTING IS PATENTED IN INDIA, AND IS SHOWING AT THE CALCUTTA EXHIBITION.

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE ARTICLE IS STAMPED EVERY 5 FEET WITH THE WORD "GANDY."

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is the only Patent Medicine of the kind or name awarded Certificate of Merit at the Calcutta International Exhibition, 1883-4; and the only trade Mark—"PHOSPHODYNE"—Registered and Protected under the Trade Marks Act, 38 and 39 Vic. 91. Certified by the Registrar of Trade Marks, London.

HEALTH, STRENGTH, & ENERGY

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

For TWENTY-FIVE YEARS has maintained its world-wide reputation as the ONLY SAFE, RELIABLE, PHOSPHORIC REMEDY ever discovered for the Permanent Cure of Brain Wreckage, Paralysis, Sleeplessness, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the system dependent upon the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

It Cures Dyspepsia, Nerve, and Heart Disease.
Cures Kidney and Liver Complaints.
Cures all Disorders of the Blood.
Cures Depression and Loss of Appetite.
Cures Consumption and General Debility.
Checks all Wasting of the Vital Forces From whatever Cause arising.

The EFFECT of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its Kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is REALLY MARVELLOUS.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE,

Whilst Pleasant to the Taste and Agreeable to the Stomach, never fails to Purify and Enrich the Blood, and thoroughly invigorate the Brain, Nerves, and Muscles. Its energising effects are shown from the First Day of its administration by a remakable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort to which the Patient has long been unaccustomed. Digestion is invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. The Bowels become regular. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, the Skin clear and healthy, and the Hair acquires strength showing the importance of its action n the Organs of Nutrition.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Actually creates New Nervous Fluid and Brain Matter by supplying the Blood with its Electric Life Element Phosphorous, "*the very Core and Centre of the Brain itself*;" and kindles afresh the Fire of Life from the Sole of the Foot to the Crown of the Head.

The unequalled Curative Properties of this Preparation has spread its fame throughout every Nation and Country in the World as the only medicine of real efficacy for Renovating Broken-down Constitutions. Restoring the fullest and most Vigorous Conditions of Robust Health and Manhood under every circumstance, and at very age, by nourishing, fertilising, and developing all the powers of every necessary part of the human organisation, thus ensuring a sound and permanent restoration of the impaired organs wherever a deficiency of natural vigour has for years existed, so that all the duties of life may be pursued with Confidence and Pleasure.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE.

Thousands of unimpeachable Testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities, prove conclusively the verdict universal that in the world of scientific research no other Phosphoric Preparation has received such exalted praise and distinguished recognition.

The very remarkable cures effected by DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE has induced numbers of Physicians to prescribe and use it in their own families, and in several of the London Hospitals.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d and 11s., by all Chemists and Druggists throughout the World.

Full Printed Directions for the guidance of Patients in the Self-Treatment of the above Diseases are enclosed with each Bottle.

MANUFACTURED ONLY AT

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYN

LABORATORY.

HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, N. W.

BEWARE OF VILE IMITATIONS.—*NONE IS GENUINE UNLESS* every Bottle bears the British Government Stamp with the words DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, London, England, engraved thereon. The great Popularity of DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE has raised up Miserable Imitations in India and the Colonies, made up rom cheap, useless Drugs by Ignorant Pretenders. See that the above words are on the Government Stamp before you purchase, and thus avoid dangerous consequences by the use of Spurious mitations.

AGENTS—TREACHER & CO.

BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

[*TWELFTH ANNUAL PUBLICATION.*]

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1887.

Printed and published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; WITH POSTAGE Rs. 5-4. ENGLISH PRICE—Ten Shillings.

The GUIDE and DIRECTORY for the year 1887 has been carefully revised and corrected up to date. The information contained in this Guide is compressed so as to bring it within the limits f a handy volume. It is however sufficiently full and comprehensive for all practical purpses, nothing being omitted that would be likely t be f use either t the passing traveller or the permanent resident.

Great pains have been taken to ensure accuracy of the names and addresses given in the Directory.

AGENTS IN LONDON:

Messrs. GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill; E. C. | Mr. P. S. King, Canada, Buildings, King Williams
Messrs. TRUBNER & Co., Ludgate Hill, City. | Messrs. W. H. SMITH and Co., Strand.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional Gravel and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.

PROPRIETORS,
LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY,
LINCOLN, ENGLAND.

EXPORT AGENTS.
BURGOYNE, BURBIDGES and Co., Coleman-street, London.
NEWBERY and SONS, 37, Newgate-street, London.
BARCLAY and SONS, 95, Farringdon-street, London.
SANGER and SON, Oxford-street, London
And all the London Wholesale Houses.
AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY,
SMITH, STANISTREET and Co.; BATHGATE and Calcutta.
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
TREACHER and Co.; BOLTON and Co.
AGENTS FOR THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY,
BARBIE Co.; DE BEAUX and Co.; SCOTT MASCARINE and Co.
AGENT FOR RANGOON,
THE RANGOON MEDICAL HALL.

SARSAPARILLA.

Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED by the FACULTY as a WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD

It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION of BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY the system be comes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*
"We recommend our *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla*:—*Medical Review.*
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the Sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*
The late Lord Clyde, writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* CURED me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed.—*Earl of Aldborough.*

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON (Member of the Pharmaceutical Society) 270 Regent St., London.
Sold in small, medium and large bottles.
CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address also Trade Mark W. in a diamond) at the bottom of the bottle.

WILKINSON'S
BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.
AGENTS: TREACHER AND Co., KEMP AND Co., ROGERS AND Co., BOLTON AND Co., and PHILLIPS AND Co., Bombay, and all respectable Firms in India.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*See article of the Civil Service Gazette.*

Made simply with boiling wate or milk.
Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labels thus:—

JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
LONDON.

ALSO MAKERS OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE.

DIAMOND DYES.

ECONOMY IN DRESSING!

Any fabric or fancy article can be easily and perfectly colored to any shade by using the

DIAMOND DYES.

They are the only dyes manufactured with full directions given for coloring WOOL, SILK, COTTON GOODS. All colors fast and durable. BLACK, BROWN, GREEN, BLUE, SCARLET, CARDINAL, RED, NAVY BLUE, SEAL BROWN, OLIVE GREEN, TERRA COTTA and 20 other best colors. Each packet will color one to four pounds of goods. If you have never used dyes try these at once. You will be delighted. Price 6d. a packet, 27 colored samples and a pretty story book given free of charge by the dealer.

DIAMOND GOLD, SILVER, BRONZE, and COPPER PAINTS

for gilding Fancy Baskets, Frames Lamps, Chandeliers, and for all kinds of ornamental work. Equal to any of the high-priced kinds Price 6d. a packet.

ARTIST'S BLACK

for Ebonising Furniture and wooden or metallic article no other preparation equals the Diamond Artist's Black. One trial will convince any one of its great usefulness. Price of Artist's Black, 6d.

For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers

WELLS AND RICHARDSON CO.,
Lane, Charterhouse Street, London, E. C.
Trade and Native dealers supplied at wholesale prices.
TREACHER AND COMPANY, Limited,
Bombay Poona and Byculla.

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OFFICE CLOCKS.

WE strongly recommend the CLOCKS described below (specially manufactured to our own design and order) as most durable and excellent time-keepers, and eminently adapted for Office and Railway platform use in India.

(1).—Timepice only, pendulum work, 12-inch dial, bold figures and hands, going 15 days. Cases of polished, dark hard wood. Particular care has been bestowed to the construction of the case to protect the works against dust and damp..... Rs. 45

(2).—The same as above, striking hours and half hours on a good gong ..... Rs. 60

GUARANTEE FIVE YEARS.

FAVRE-LEUBA & Co.,

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, SECUNDERABAD.

PERFECT HEALTH, PERFECT HEALTH!!
HOCKINS
IMPROVED PATENT SEIDLITZ POWDER
for HEADACHE, BILIOUSNESS, FEVER, CONSTIPATION, HEARTBURN, SICKNESS &C.
EVERY ONE IN INDIA SHOULD USE
Of ALL CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS

"CARLTON" WHISKEY.

CARLTON RICHD MATHEWS & Co's TRADE MARK WHISKEY

GOLD MEDAL, CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1884.

We guarantee the respective ages of the two qualities we ship as 11 and 5 years old, but owing to new regulations on the part of the London Custom House, we are now *compelled* to Label our Brand as follows :—

The oldest and best (11 Years Old) } as "AWARDED GOLD MEDAL," *White Capsule.*

The next best (5 Years Old) } as "OF GREAT AGE," *Red Capsule.*

WE HAVE NOT VARIED THE QUALITY ONE IOTA, NOR SHOULD WE HAVE, WITHOUT COMPULSION MADE ANY ALTERATION IN LABEL.

CAUTION.—Owing to the popularity of our Whiskey, fraudulent imitations of our Label are not uncommon, and these are placed on bottles containing the most objectionable liquid. So that our Friends and the Public will do well to ascertain that our TRADE MARK appears engraved on CORKS, CAPSULES, and LABELS as per sketch above.

RICH ARD MATHEWS & Co., Shippers, London.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co., Agents for India.

HENRY'S GREAT INDIAN REMEDIES.

GOLD MEDAL VIENNA 1886. **THILUM.**
GOLD MEDAL VIENNA 1886. **HIPPACEA.**

TRADE MARKS { "THILUM," for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Wounds, Bronchitis, Scorpion Stings, Mosquito bites.
"OMUM CARPOOR," for Indigestion, Cholera, Colic, Flatulence, Dysmenorrhœa.
"JVARA-HARI," for Fevers, particularly Malarious kinds, and as a Tonic.
"HIPPACEA," the Stable Requisite, for broken Knees, Cracked Heels, Sprung Tendons, Mange, &c.

"HENRY'S THILUM" has been used in my own family, and its use recommended by me to others. As an emollient, anodyne, and detergent application, it is one of surpassing virtue. In Rheumatic affections, its efficacy, when well rubbed in, cannot be questioned. While its fragrance effectually meets one of the greatest objections to unguents in general.

Barmore, Bridge of Allan, 23rd June, 1881. W. J. VANSOMEREN, M.D., Surgeon-General (Madras Retired).

I have found "Thilum" give *certain relief* in some forms of Neuralgia and I have used it with success in Sprains and Bruises, in fact in every case in which I have tried it, the relief from pain has been remarkable.

Rothern House, Brownswood Park N., 14th March, 1887. H. WARNEFORD THOMPSON, L.R.C.P.E., L.R.C.S.E.

The subjoined notice from the pen of Dr. ANDREW WILSON, F.R.S.E., appeared in *Health* on 29th January 1886.

"Mr. F. H. BOWDEN, of 43, King William-Street, London-Bridge, E.C. and 29, Lansdowne-road "Croydon, Surrey, has forwarded to us samples of a series of Indian remedies which he is desirous of "introducing fully to the British public, and which have already attained a marked measure of success "wherever they have been used. *Well-known in India, and in no sense quack or secret remedies, we "regard the preparations under notice as destined to receive worthily a large amount of patronage for the "cure of simple ailments in this and other European countries. The first of these preparations is known as

"'COMP. ESS. OF OMUM AND CAMPHOR,'" now registered under the trade mark name of 'OMUM "CARPOOR.' It contains compound calculated to be of high service as antispasmodics and anodynes, "and as such is of use in cholera, diarrhœa, dysentery, and cramps and spasms of all kinds. In many "of the ailments, nervous and otherwise, peculiar to women, this remedy has been used with great success. Equally effective where used as an outward application, is

"'HENRY'S THILUM.'"—This preparation contains neither opium, mercury, nor aconite, and is "consequently free from all objections on the score of noxious or unsafe ingredients. In its effects "'Thilum' is sedative and astringent, while it has important qualities, rendering it invaluable for the "treatment of bruises and hurts. For Neuralgia, Rheumatism, and other pains, 'Thilum' should be "rubbed into the skin; or tooth-ache, a little should be rubbed on the gum, or plaied on lint in the "hollow of a tooth which may be decayed. In chilblains we have personally tested the value of "'Thilum.' For cyclists and tourists at large, this ointment is very serviceable, and a pot of it should "always be carried in the cyclist's bag for instant application to bruises. As an application to piles, "'Thilum' is really invaluable; while used as an embrocation to the chest in bronchitis, it relieves the "pain and tension.

"'JVARA-HARI,'" or "Fever destroyer,' is an Indian Fever remedy, which, in feverish states acts with service.

"A Veterinary expert to whom we have submitted a specimen of—

"'HIPPACEA,' OR "STABLE REQUISITE," reports that this latter preparation is an admirable "remedy in many affections of horses, cattle, sheep, and dogs. For mange in dogs it is an invaluable "application and does not cause any subsequent smarting. For broken knees 'Hippacea' is also a most "excellent application, while for sore shoulders and cracked heels it is reported as forming an effectual "remedy. In veterinary practice 'Hippacea' should be widely used. It certainly appears to act effectually in promoting the healing of wounds and sores in our domestic animals."

The Court Circular of the 15th May 1886 says :—"In the Madras Court of the Colonial and Indian "Exhibition at South Kensington, there are, of course, many extremely beautiful exhibits, especially the "old native jewellery from Madura; but the particular exhibit to which we wish to draw attention this "week is one of exceptional utility rather than beauty, and the only one of the kind to be found in the "building. For fear that any one should imagine that the remedies to which we are about to refer are "so-called patent medicines, we may at once state they are not. As Dr. WILSON has stated, "they are "well known in India, and are in no sense quack or secret remedies." Briefly Henry's Indian remedies "have been proved to be so marvellous in their effects that we are fearful, if we enumerate the many "complaints for which they will be found to be efficacious, our encomiums may sound too strong. "Thilum," the best known of the several remedies, is an external application, and it may be said to be a "specific, and a fragrant one too, for all remedies where there is inflamation, and there is proof positive "in the shape of well-known medical and other written testimony (which we have seen), that it cures "Neuralgia, Sciatica, Nervous Headache, Hemicrania, Brow-Ache, Cramps, Burns, pains in the Joints "and Back, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Gout, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds and Chilblains, besides other "maladies far too numerous to detail. For its virtue in the first and last named complaints (Neuralgia "and Chilblains) we can personally vouch. As recently as Wednesday last we recommended it for a bad "case of neuralgia, requesting that the result might be made known to us as soon as possible. On the "evening of the day in question we received the following communication: "I find it has already "sensibly assuaged the pain." We know of one lady, very high up in the social scale, who has found "Thilum" such a specific for rheumatism, and 'Hippacea" so beneficial for injured horses, that she has "bought several dozen boxes for distribution, feeling it a duty to recommend these really wonderful "remedies for the relief she herself has received. With regard to "Hippacea," so serviceable for wounds, "to human beings as well as animals, the majority of the cycling world is loud in its praises; and the "number of testimonials from ladies gratefully acknowledging the benefits derived from "Omum-Carpoor," which is essentially a female remedy, but which is invaluable for Indigestion is simply overwhelming. Although the chief depôt for these invaluable prescriptions is Madras, a branch establishment has now been opened in London by Mr. F. H. Bowden at 43, King William Street, E. C."

To be had of the Manufacturer and Proprietor,

F. H. BOWDEN,
15 Armenian Street, Madras, and
43, King William Street, London, E.C.

And of respectable Chemists, and general dealers everywhere.

None genuine that does not bear the *fac simile* signature
Henry's pamphlet sent post free on application

F. Henry

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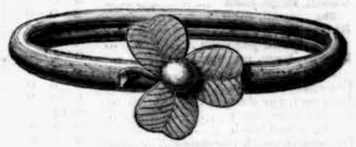

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